

Russian History Atlas

Martin Gilbert

Cartography by Arthur Banks



The *Russian History Atlas*, the seventh in an informative series of historical atlases, traces Russian history from the earliest days to the present. It is the product of detailed research, covering not only the wars and expansions of Russia but also many aspects of Russian history not before treated in map form: famine, trade, rebellion, places of exile, anarchists, the growth of revolutionary activity before 1917, the Revolution itself, Lenin's return to Russia, the early years of Communism, German plans for Russia during the Second World War, the Cuban missile crisis, Soviet-Chinese relations, and Soviet naval strength in 1970.

The book includes a wealth of factual material not usually associated with historical geography, such as the text of one of Stalin's few surviving personal communications—a postcard to his sister-in-law—and Lenin's telegram to the Bolsheviks in Sweden. Martin Gilbert has drafted each map individually to enable the maximum factual information to be included without using a separate page of text and has compiled an index that allows the reader to use the atlas as if it were a volume of narrative.

The *Russian History Atlas* is an indispensable guide for anyone wishing to understand the extraordinary range of Russian history and the wars and turmoils through which Russia has passed in more than two thousand years. The comprehensive nature of this atlas is reflected in the following representative selection of maps contained in the book:

- THE SLAVS BY 800 B.C.
- KIEVAN RUSSIA 800–1054
- THE MONGOL CONQUEST OF RUSSIA 1219–1241

(Continued on back flap)

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RUSSIAN HISTORY ATLAS

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Russian History Atlas

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Preface

I have designed this Atlas in the hope that it is possible to present—within the span of 146 maps—a survey of Russian history from the earliest times to the present day. In drafting each map, I drew upon material from a wide range of published works—books, articles, atlases and single sheet maps—each of which I have listed in the bibliography.

On the maps themselves I have included much factual material not normally associated with historical geography, such as the text of one of Stalin's few surviving personal communications—the postcard to his sister-in-law (printed on map 54), and Lenin's telegram to the Bolsheviks in Sweden (printed on map 87). I have drafted each map individually, in such a way as to enable the maximum factual information to be included without making use of a separate page of text; and I have compiled the index in order that it may serve as a means of using the Atlas as if it were a volume of narrative.

I wish to acknowledge the help of many colleagues and friends. In 1962 I began research into Russian history under the supervision of Dr George Katkov, whose insatiable curiosity about elusive historical facts, and whose enthusiasm in tracking them down, have influenced all my subsequent work. I also benefitted from the teaching and encouragement of Mr David Footman, Mr Max Hayward, Dr Harry Willetts and the late Mr Guy Wint. When I was preparing the first sketches for this Atlas, the maps I had drawn and the facts I had incorporated on them were scrutinized by three friends—Mr Michael Glenny, Mr Dennis O'Flaherty and Dr Harry Shukman—to each of whom I am most grateful for many detailed suggestions, and for giving up much time to help me. At the outset of my research I received valuable bibliographical advice from Dr J. L. I. Simmons, and suggestions for specific maps from Mr Norman Davies, Dr Ronald Hingley, Mr John B. Kingston and Mr Ewald Uustalu. Jane Cousins helped me with bibliographical and historical research; Mr Arthur Banks transcribed my sketches into clear, printable maps, and Kate Fleming kept a vigilant eye on the cartography. Susie Sacher helped me to compile the index: Sarah Graham, as well as undertaking all the

secretarial work, made many important suggestions, factual and cartographic.

I should welcome any suggestions for new maps which could be incorporated in subsequent editions, and any note of errors or obscurities.

Note on Transliteration

I have tried to adopt a uniform system of transliteration from the Russian. But where a place is familiar to English readers in an anglicized form, I have used the familiar form (thus Archangel, not Arkhangelsk; Caucasus, not Kavkaz; Moscow, not Moskva). Towns in the frontier area between eastern Europe and Russia are in general given their Russian transliteration: I have given alternate spellings in the index. In the case of the Polish towns of Belzec, Bialystok and Przemysl, I have retained the Polish forms (rather than the less familiar Russian, Belzhets, Belostok and Peremyshl.)

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Section One

ANCIENT AND EARLY MODERN RUSSIA

THE SLAVS BY 800 BC

- Probable areas of Slavic settlement by 800 BC
- Other tribal groups and peoples by 800 BC



The origin of the Slavs is unknown. Possibly they came from the Caucasus. By 800 BC they were probably settled between the Vistula and the Don, in several separate groups

THE ASIAN MIGRATIONS 800-600 BC

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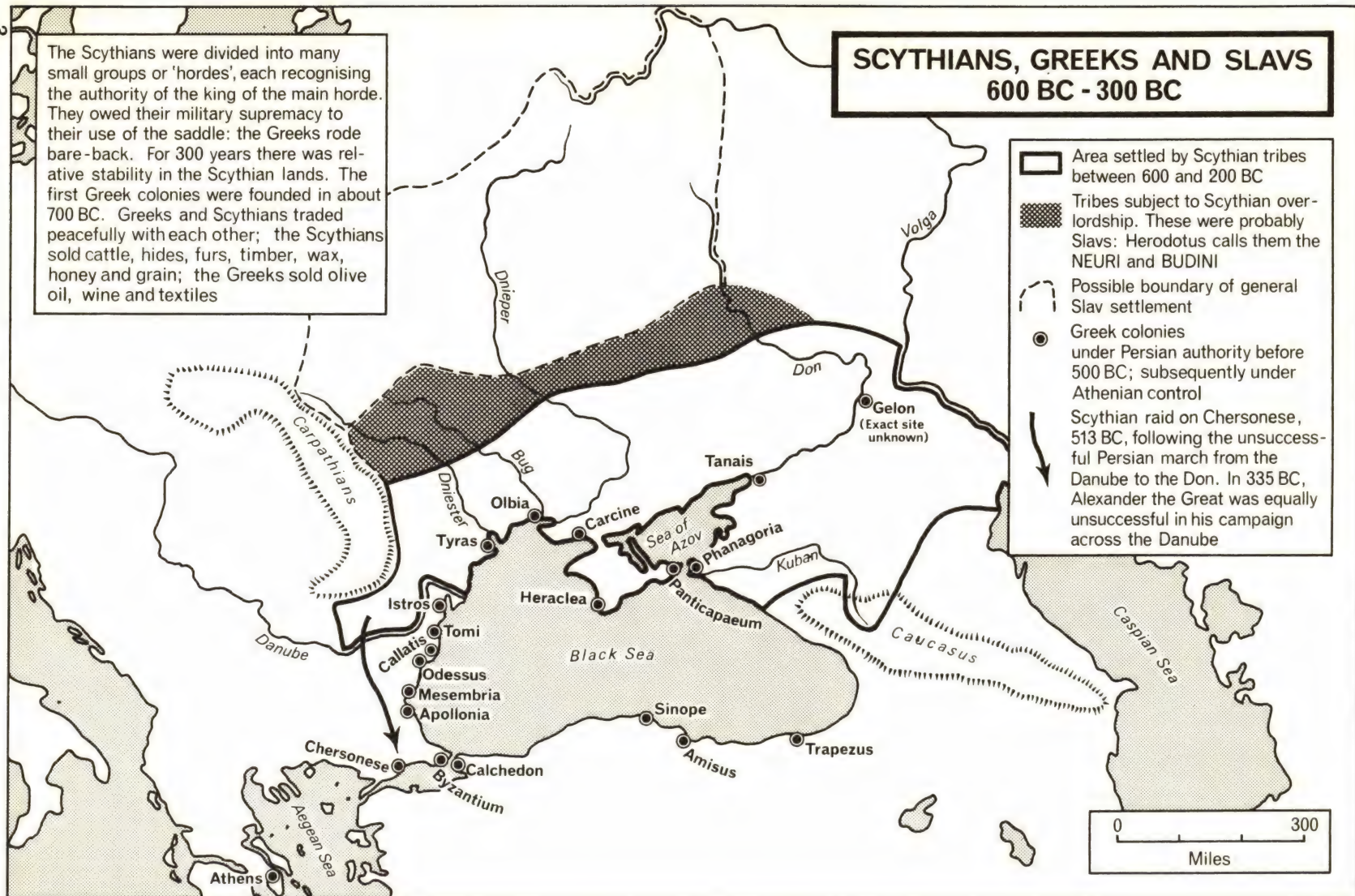


A succession of nomadic tribes moved westwards from China after 800 BC. One of these tribes, the Scythians, who had settled north of the Black Sea by 600 BC probably subjected some of the Slavs to their rule, and drove others increasingly further northwards.

- The Chinese Empire in 800 BC
- Eurasian nomads, driven westwards by increasing Chinese pressure 800 - 600 BC
- The general direction of nomad migrations, 800 - 500 BC
- Possible area of scattered Slav settlement by about 600 BC

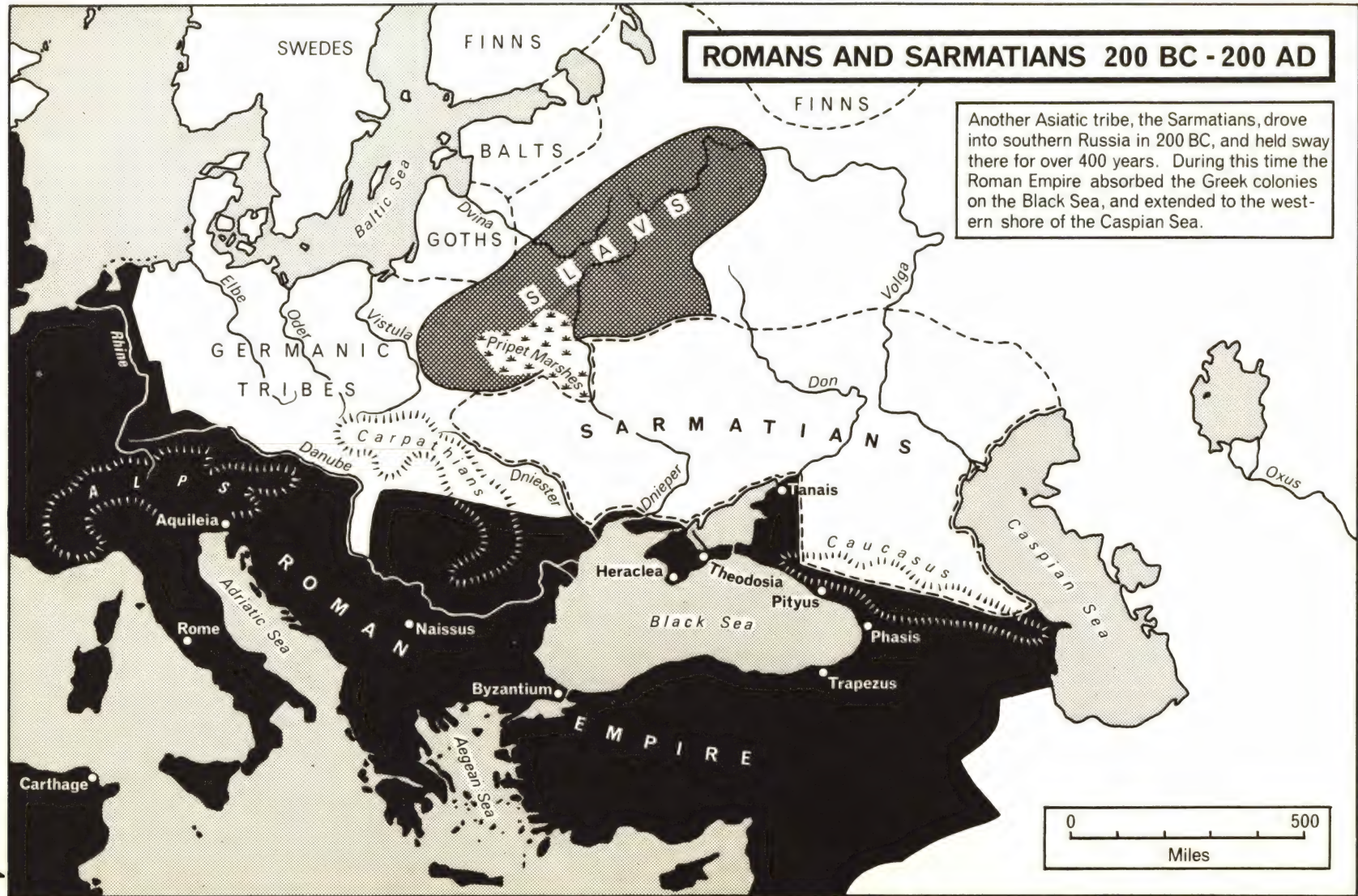
The Scythians were divided into many small groups or 'hordes', each recognising the authority of the king of the main horde. They owed their military supremacy to their use of the saddle: the Greeks rode bare-back. For 300 years there was relative stability in the Scythian lands. The first Greek colonies were founded in about 700 BC. Greeks and Scythians traded peacefully with each other; the Scythians sold cattle, hides, furs, timber, wax, honey and grain; the Greeks sold olive oil, wine and textiles

SCYTHIANS, GREEKS AND SLAVS 600 BC - 300 BC



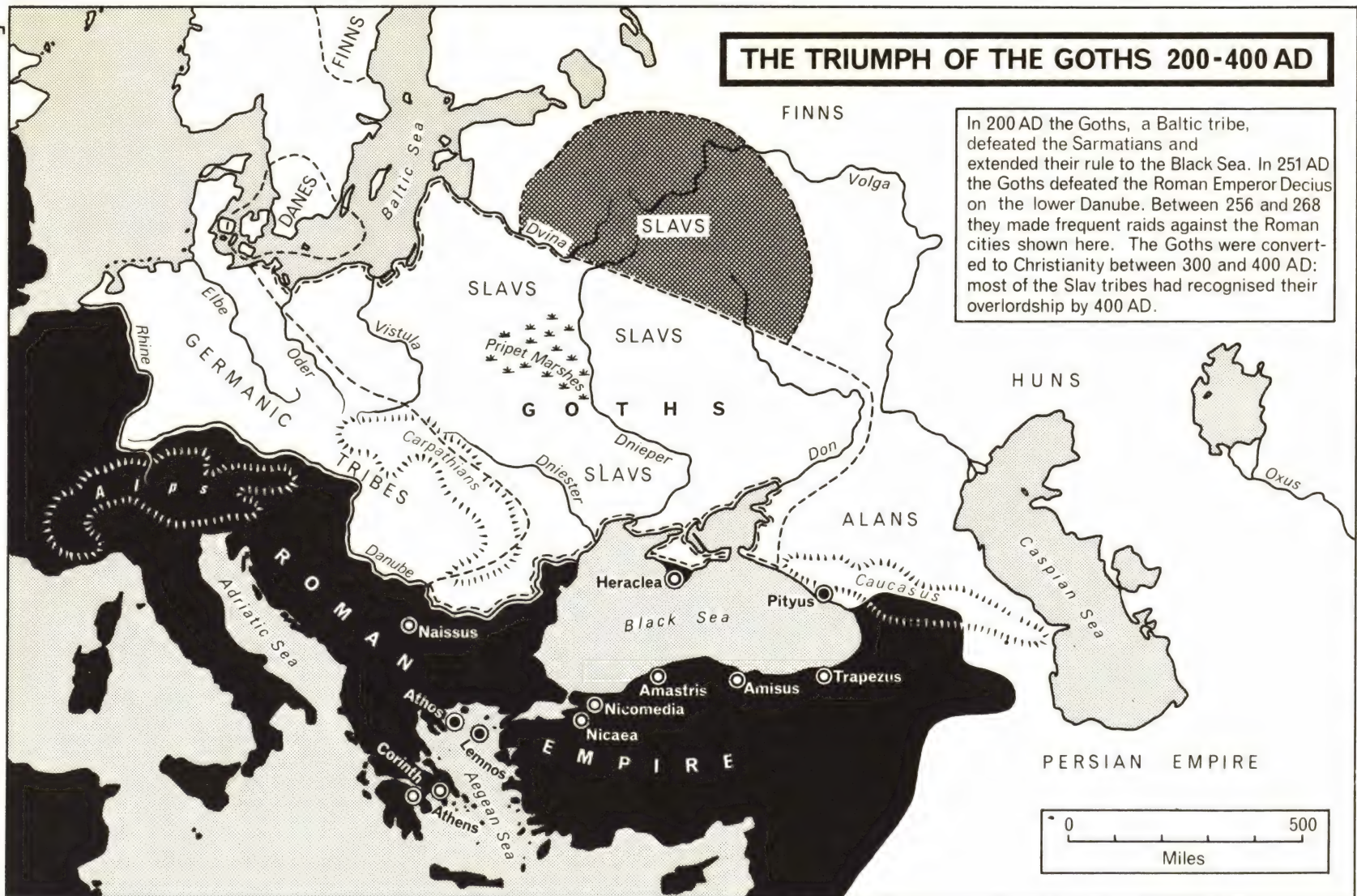
ROMANS AND SARMATIANS 200 BC - 200 AD

Another Asiatic tribe, the Sarmatians, drove into southern Russia in 200 BC, and held sway there for over 400 years. During this time the Roman Empire absorbed the Greek colonies on the Black Sea, and extended to the western shore of the Caspian Sea.



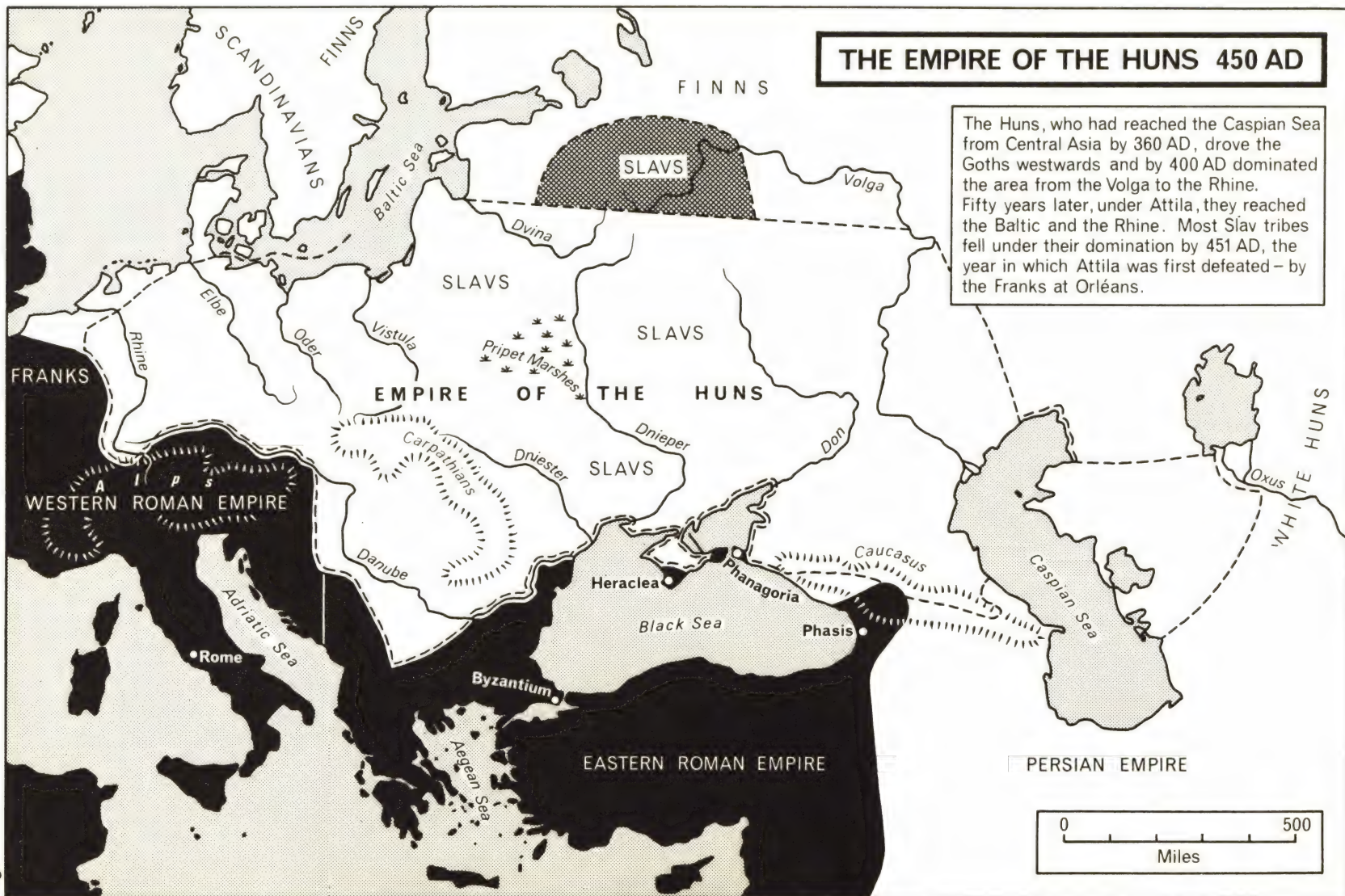
THE TRIUMPH OF THE GOTHS 200-400 AD

In 200 AD the Goths, a Baltic tribe, defeated the Sarmatians and extended their rule to the Black Sea. In 251 AD the Goths defeated the Roman Emperor Decius on the lower Danube. Between 256 and 268 they made frequent raids against the Roman cities shown here. The Goths were converted to Christianity between 300 and 400 AD: most of the Slav tribes had recognised their overlordship by 400 AD.



THE EMPIRE OF THE HUNS 450 AD

The Huns, who had reached the Caspian Sea from Central Asia by 360 AD, drove the Goths westwards and by 400 AD dominated the area from the Volga to the Rhine. Fifty years later, under Attila, they reached the Baltic and the Rhine. Most Slav tribes fell under their domination by 451 AD, the year in which Attila was first defeated – by the Franks at Orléans.



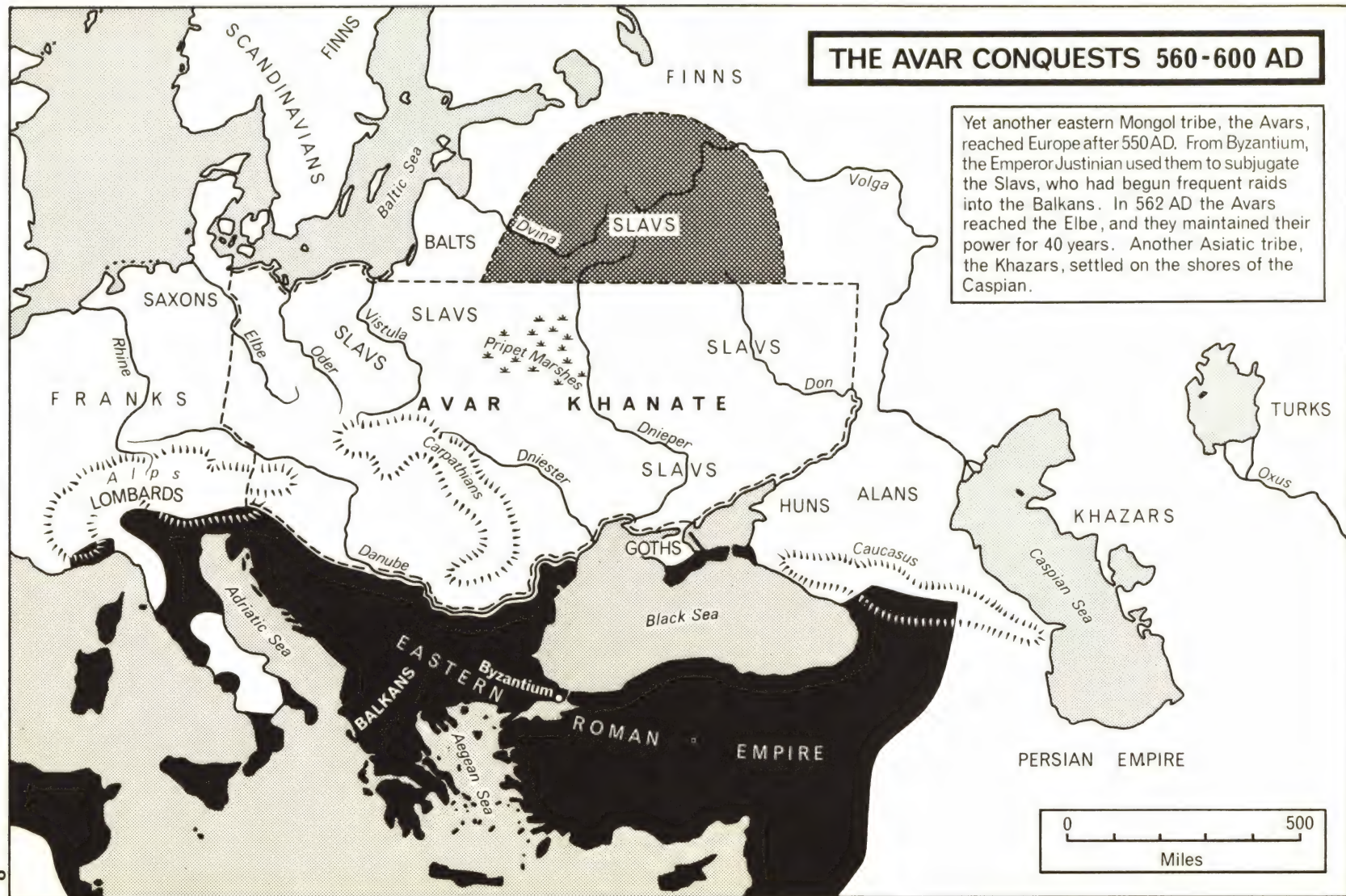
THE FIRST SLAV EXPANSION 450-550 AD

Between 450 and 480 AD the strength of the Huns waned rapidly. By 500 AD they had retreated to the lower Don and Volga. A remnant of the Goths also settled in the Crimea. Once the Germanic tribes crossed into Britain and France, the Slavs spread rapidly to the Elbe and Danube



THE AVAR CONQUESTS 560-600 AD

Yet another eastern Mongol tribe, the Avars, reached Europe after 550 AD. From Byzantium, the Emperor Justinian used them to subjugate the Slavs, who had begun frequent raids into the Balkans. In 562 AD the Avars reached the Elbe, and they maintained their power for 40 years. Another Asiatic tribe, the Khazars, settled on the shores of the Caspian.



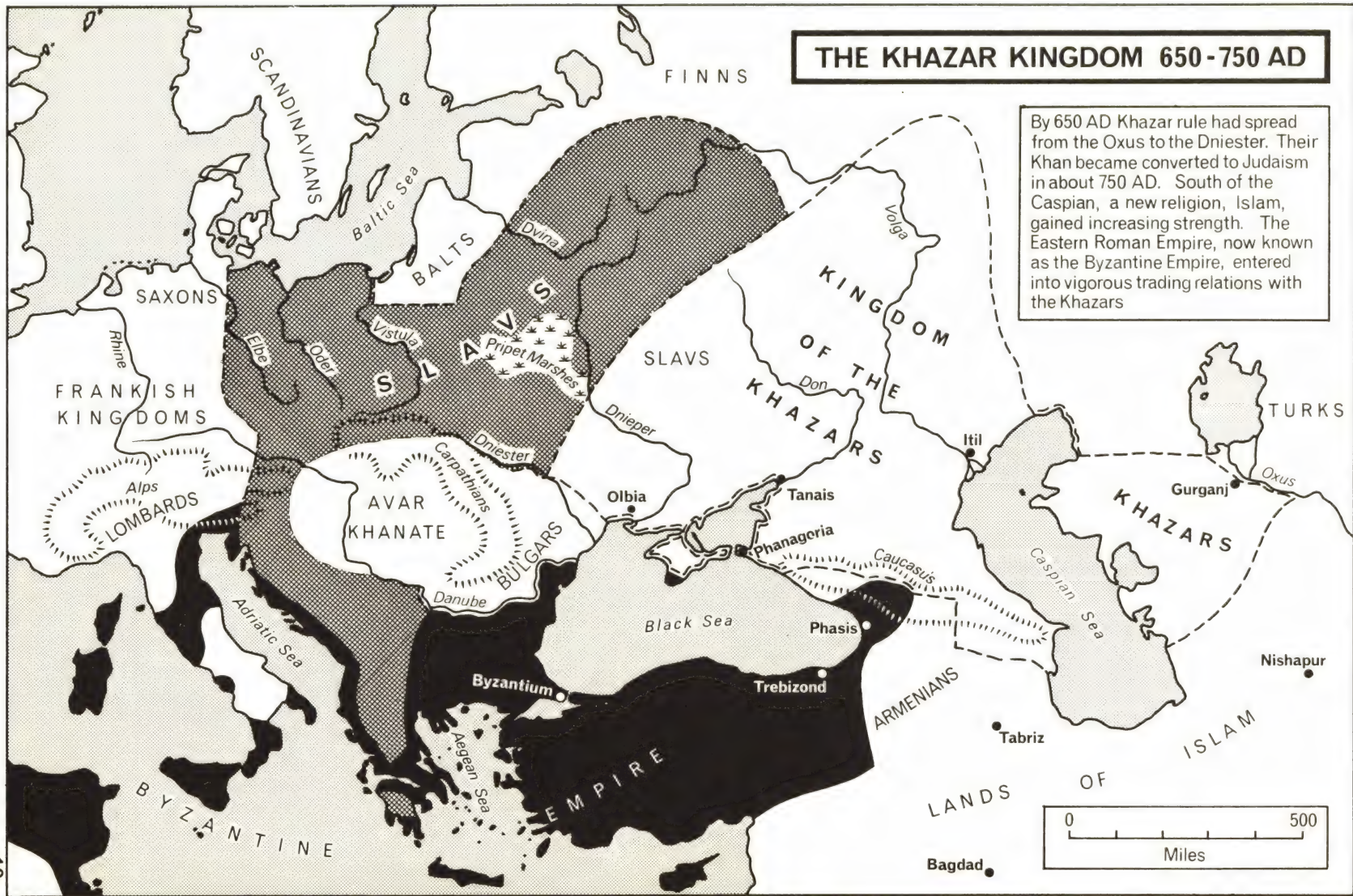
THE SLAV RECOVERY 600-700 AD

In 605 the Slavs on the Elbe threw off Avar control. Other Slavs migrated into the Balkans. By 650 the Avars were confined to the middle and lower Danube. The Huns of the Don formed the Khanate of Great Bulgaria, and were known henceforth as Bulgars. The Eastern Roman Empire retained a precarious control on the shores of the Crimea, in the Caucasus and round the Adriatic.



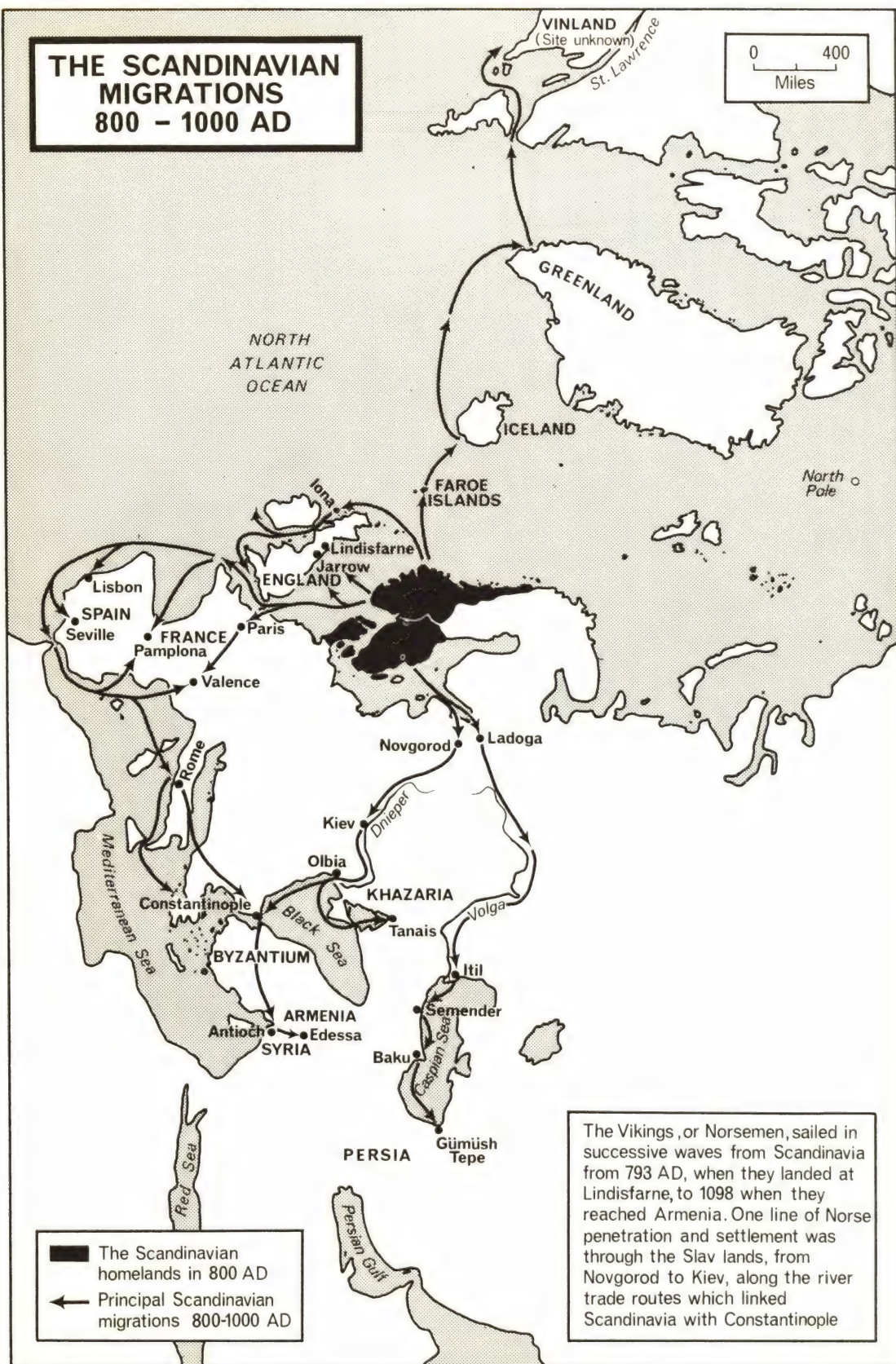
THE KHAZAR KINGDOM 650-750 AD

By 650 AD Khazar rule had spread from the Oxus to the Dniester. Their Khan became converted to Judaism in about 750 AD. South of the Caspian, a new religion, Islam, gained increasing strength. The Eastern Roman Empire, now known as the Byzantine Empire, entered into vigorous trading relations with the Khazars.







THE SCANDINAVIAN MIGRATIONS 800 - 1000 AD

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Miles



■ The Scandinavian homelands in 800 AD
← Principal Scandinavian migrations 800-1000 AD

The Vikings, or Norsemen, sailed in successive waves from Scandinavia from 793 AD, when they landed at Lindisfarne, to 1098 when they reached Armenia. One line of Norse penetration and settlement was through the Slav lands, from Novgorod to Kiev, along the river trade routes which linked Scandinavia with Constantinople

-  Slav settlement by 880 AD
-  Principal Slav tribes
-  Other tribes
-  'Kievan Rus', ruled by the Norsemen (Varangians), who took tribute from the neighbouring Slavs, and protected them against Khazar and Pecheneg attacks

THE SLAVS AND THE NORSEMEN BY 880 AD






The Norse settlers between Novgorod and Kiev quickly dominated the local Slavs, over whom they established political control. Known as "Varangians", these Norse overlords moulded the Slavs into a coherent federation, "Kievan Rus". Originally Norse speaking, Kievan Rus, or Russia, saw a close mingling of Scandinavian and Slav culture; and the emergence of a strong Kievan, or Russian national consciousness. The first Varangian ruler, Rurik, led an expedition against Constantinople in 860 AD. His successor Oleg established his capital at Kiev in about 880 AD.



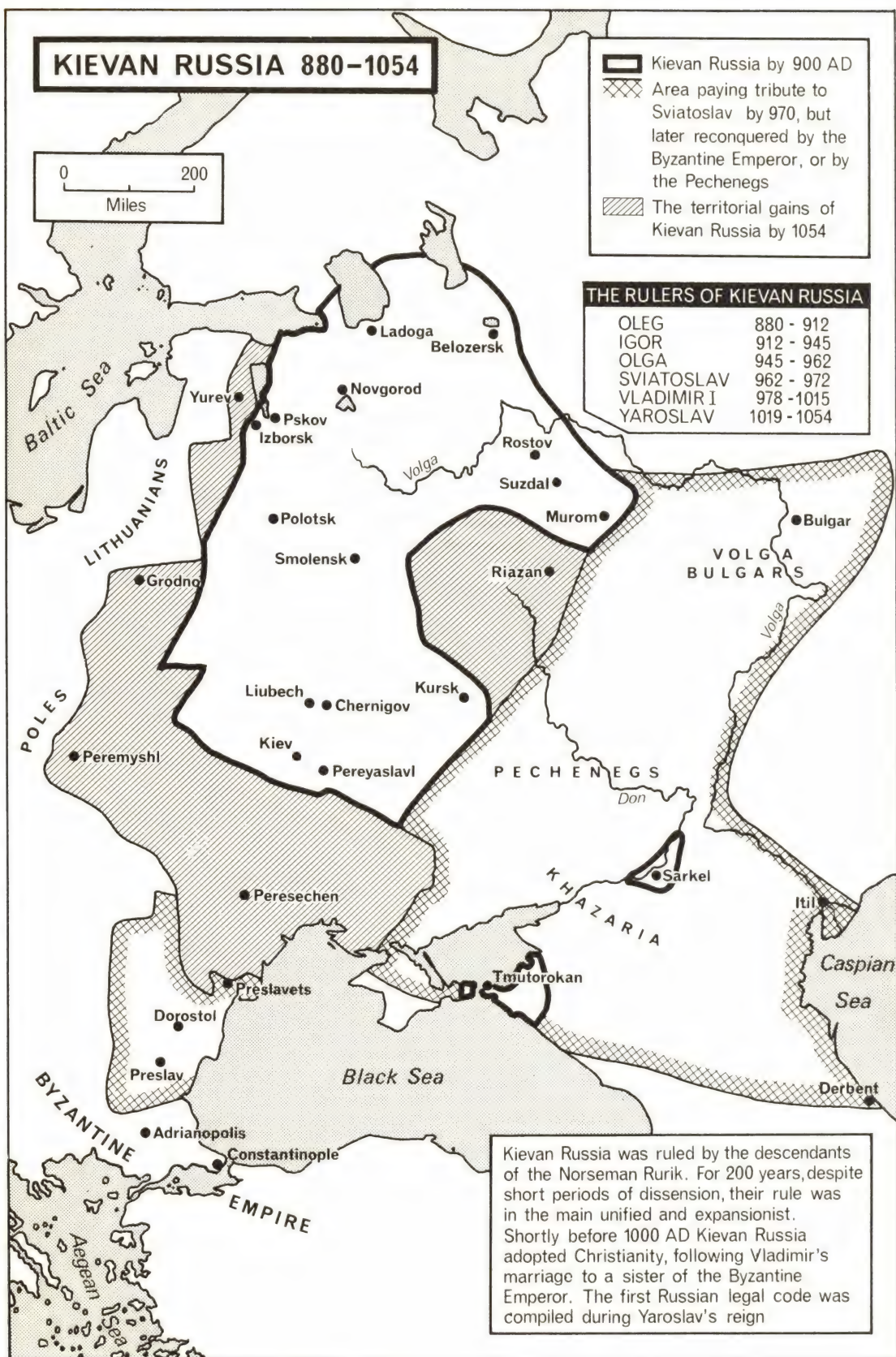
KIEVAN RUSSIA 880-1054

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-  Kievan Russia by 900 AD
-  Area paying tribute to Sviatoslav by 970, but later reconquered by the Byzantine Emperor, or by the Pechenegs
-  The territorial gains of Kievan Russia by 1054

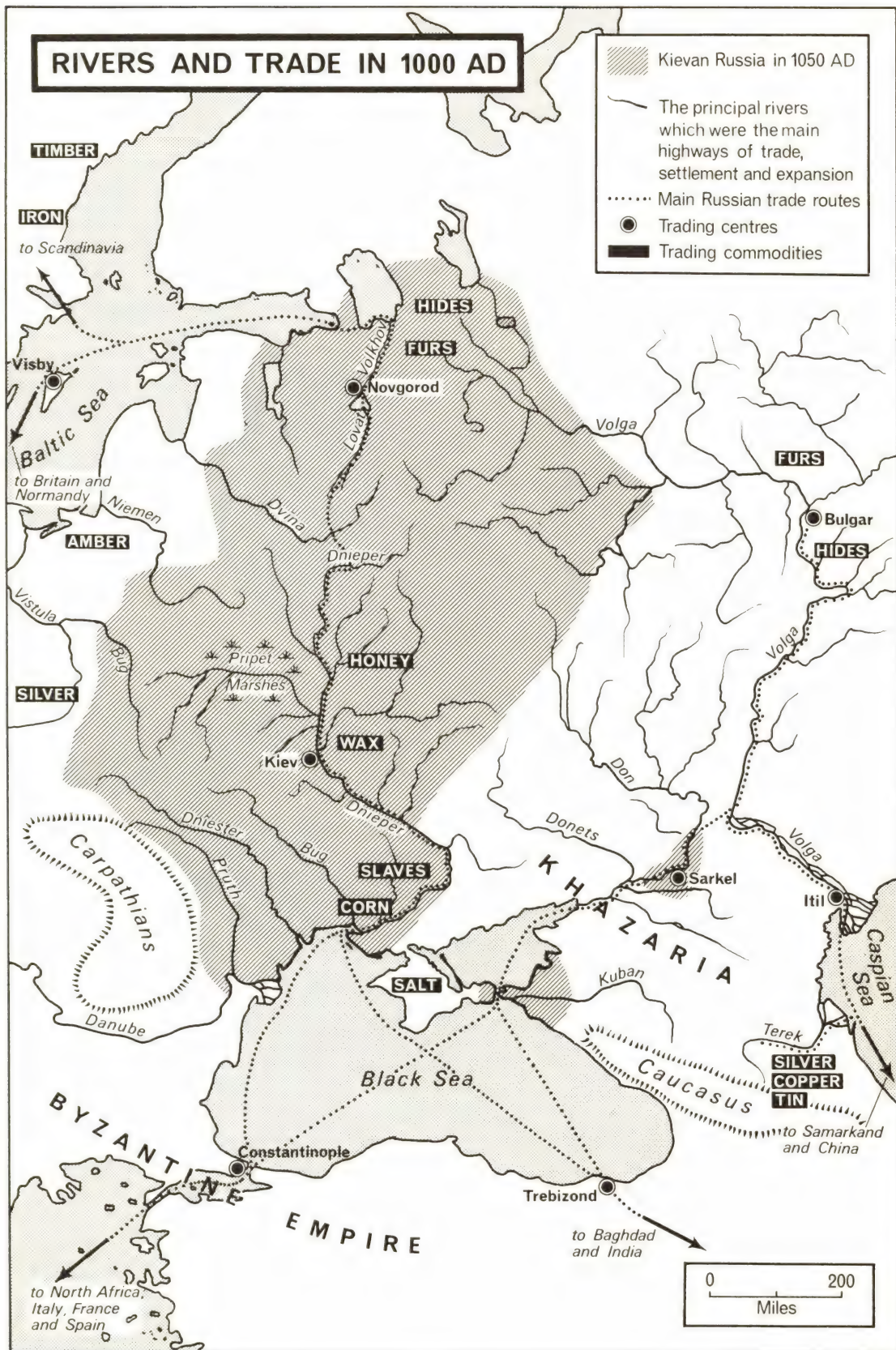
THE RULERS OF KIEVAN RUSSIA

OLEG	880 - 912
IGOR	912 - 945
OLGA	945 - 962
SVIATOSLAV	962 - 972
VLADIMIR I	978 - 1015
YAROSLAV	1019 - 1054



Kievan Russia was ruled by the descendants of the Norseman Rurik. For 200 years, despite short periods of dissension, their rule was in the main unified and expansionist. Shortly before 1000 AD Kievan Russia adopted Christianity, following Vladimir's marriage to a sister of the Byzantine Emperor. The first Russian legal code was compiled during Yaroslav's reign

RIVERS AND TRADE IN 1000 AD



CHRISTIANITY AND THE SLAVS BY 1000 AD

The spread of Christianity led to the division of the Slav world. The Croats (in 700 AD) and the Poles (in 999 AD) were converted to Roman Catholicism. The Serbs (in 700 AD), Bulgars (865 AD) and Russians (988 AD) were converted to Eastern (Orthodox) Catholicism. This led in particular to strong antipathy between Russians and Poles, and also between Serbs and Croats



THE FLOURISHING OF RUSSIAN MONASTICISM 1200-1600



The foundation of urban monasteries was most intense between 1200 and 1350. By 1400 the majority of monasteries being founded were rural or "desert" monasteries. Between 1350 and 1450 over 150 new monasteries were established, and by 1500 many monastic colonies had been set up in the predominantly pagan areas between Galich and the Urals. In 1588 the English Ambassador to Moscow wrote of the monasteries owning all the best land in Russia and being among the principal landowners.

- Principal Orthodox monasteries established by 1500
- /// Area of most active monastic colonization before 1500
- Nomadic and heathen tribes among whom monastic missionary work was most active 1400-1500
- National frontiers in 1500

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Miles

THE FRAGMENTATION OF KIEVAN RUSSIA 1054 - 1238

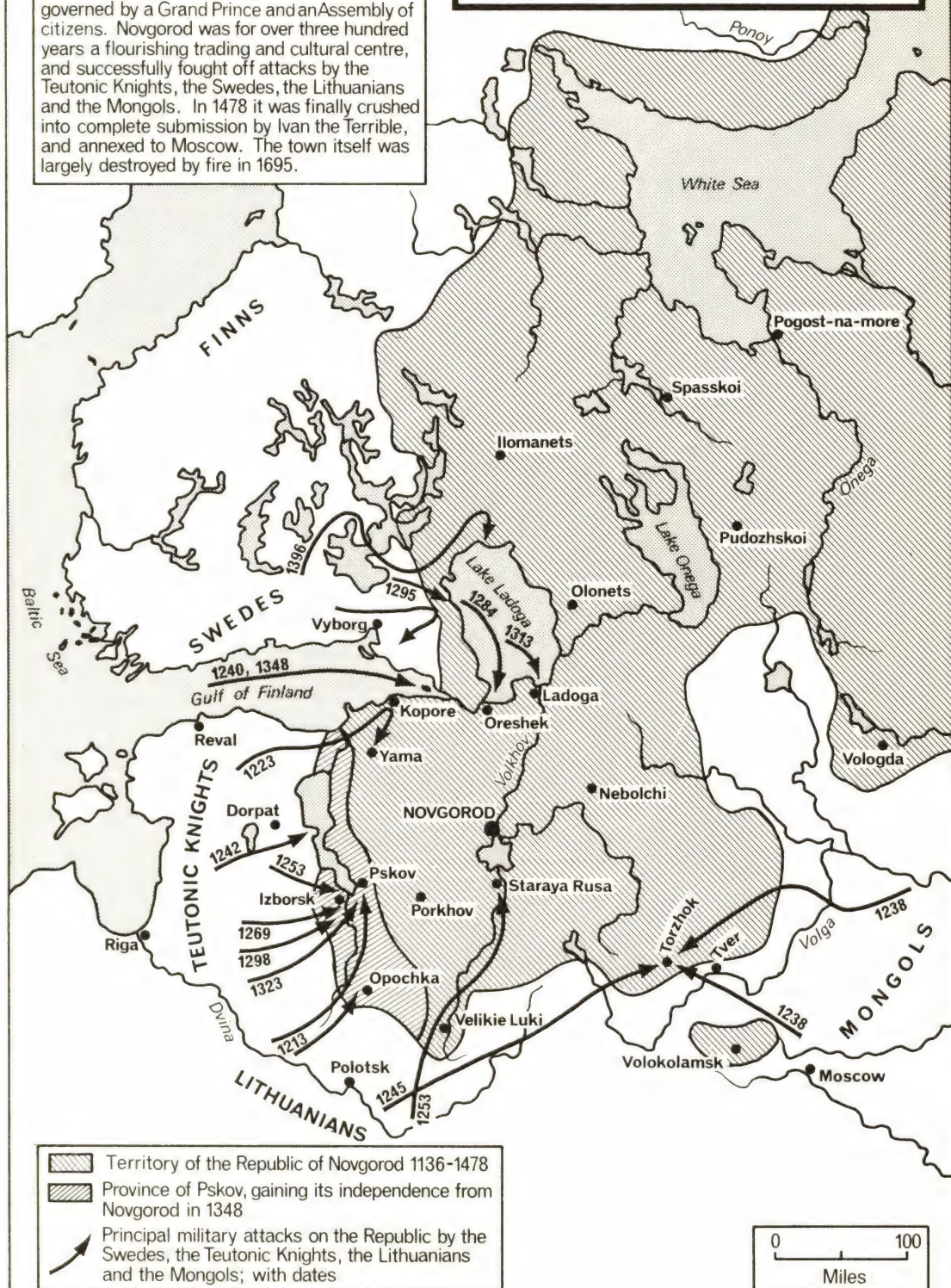
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On the death of Yaroslav in 1054, Kievan Russia was divided among his sons. Their constant feuds led to the fragmentation of the once powerful kingdom. United briefly from 1113 to 1125 by Vladimir Monomakh, the Russian lands were again divided and in conflict during the hundred years before the Mongol invasion of 1238. In 1199 Galicia and Volhynia were united, and in 1254 recognised by the Pope as an independent kingdom. In 1307 Polotsk came under Lithuanian suzerainty.

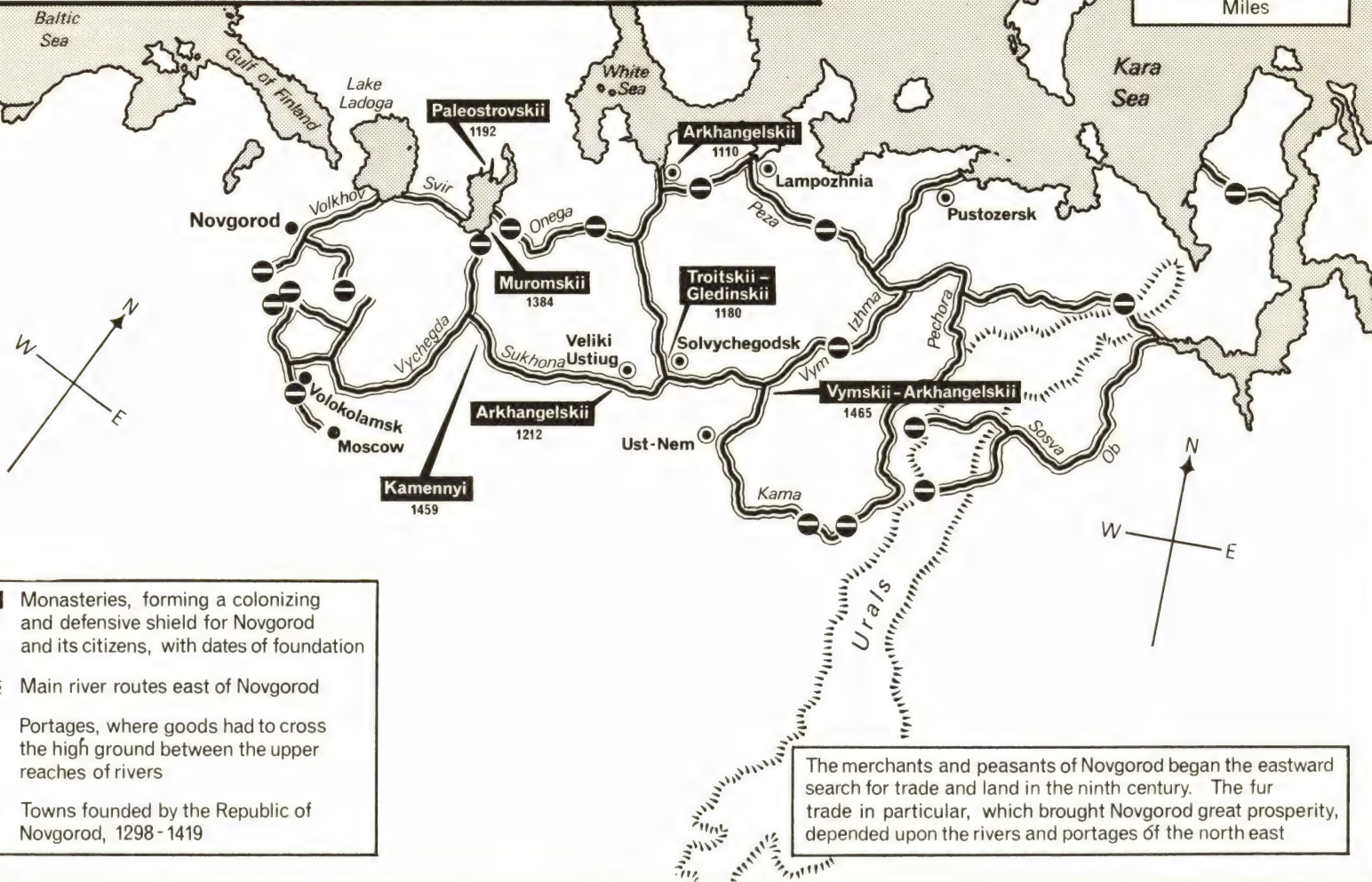
The Republic of Novgorod obtained self-government from Kievan Russia in 997, and complete independence in 1136. The Republic styled itself "Sovereign Great Novgorod" and was governed by a Grand Prince and an Assembly of citizens. Novgorod was for over three hundred years a flourishing trading and cultural centre, and successfully fought off attacks by the Teutonic Knights, the Swedes, the Lithuanians and the Mongols. In 1478 it was finally crushed into complete submission by Ivan the Terrible, and annexed to Moscow. The town itself was largely destroyed by fire in 1695.

THE REPUBLIC OF NOVGOROD 997 - 1478



THE EASTERN TRADE ROUTES OF NOVGOROD 1000 - 1450

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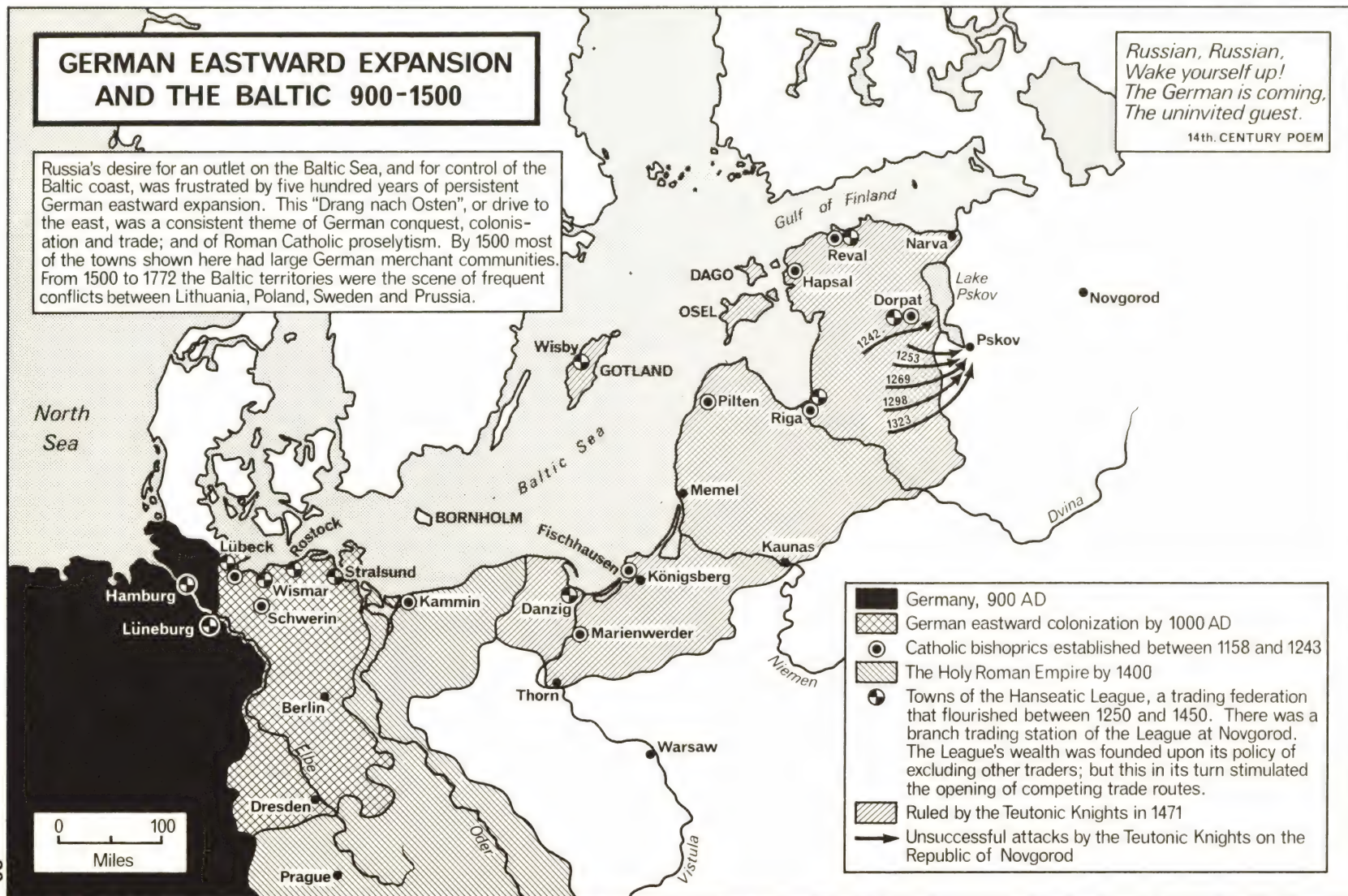


GERMAN EASTWARD EXPANSION AND THE BALTIC 900-1500

Russia's desire for an outlet on the Baltic Sea, and for control of the Baltic coast, was frustrated by five hundred years of persistent German eastward expansion. This "Drang nach Osten", or drive to the east, was a consistent theme of German conquest, colonisation and trade; and of Roman Catholic proselytism. By 1500 most of the towns shown here had large German merchant communities. From 1500 to 1772 the Baltic territories were the scene of frequent conflicts between Lithuania, Poland, Sweden and Prussia.

*Russian, Russian,
Wake yourself up!
The German is coming.
The uninvited guest.*

14th. CENTURY POEM








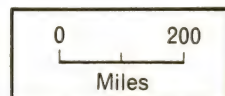
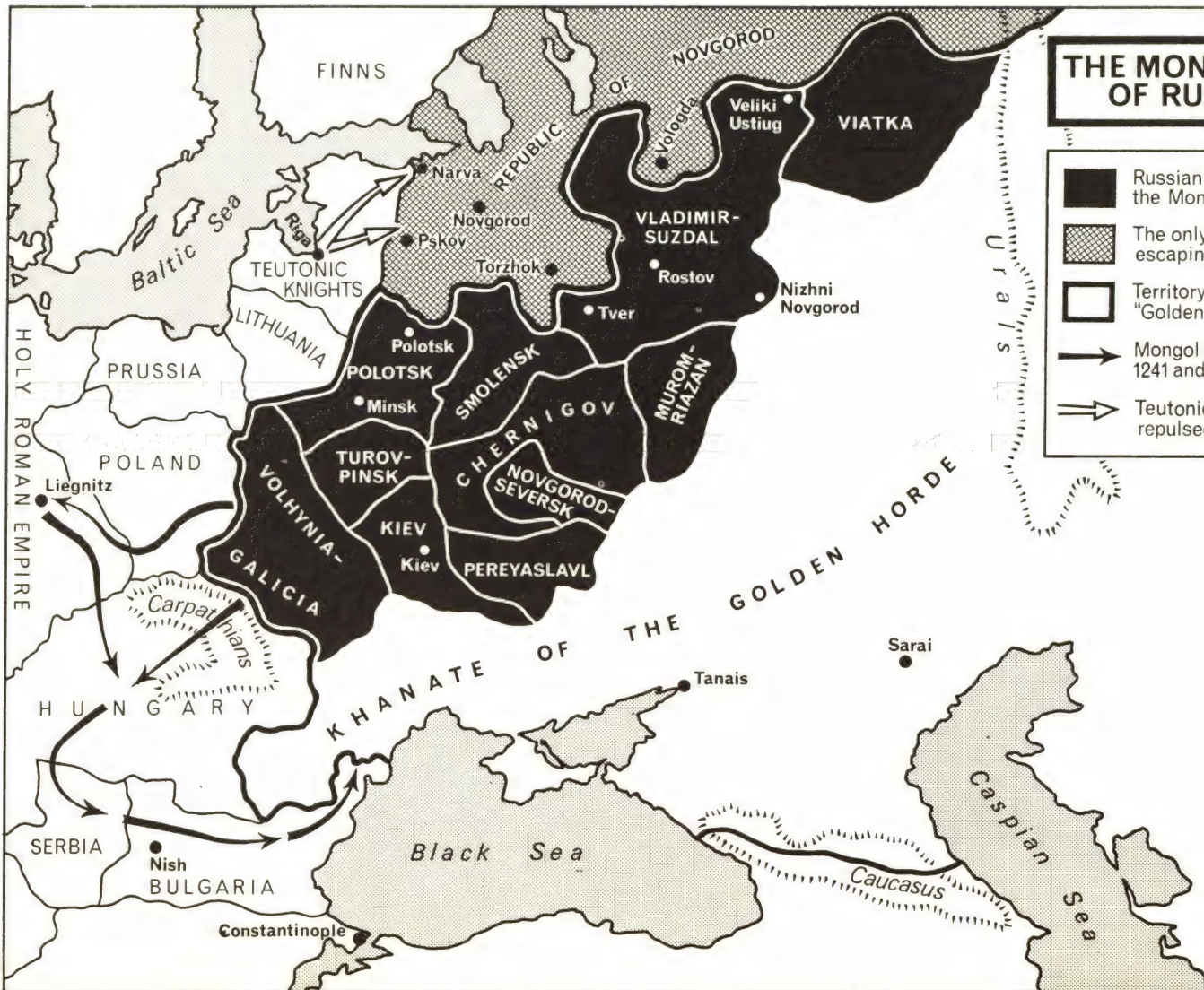
THE MONGOL EMPIRE BY 1300

Following the death of Genghis Khan in 1227, the Mongol nomads of Central Asia marched triumphant to the Euphrates and the Danube. The tribes of the Golden Horde, who became converted to Islam, were tolerant of other religions and active in trade and agriculture. From their capital at Sarai, they held nine Russian principalities in their power.



THE MONGOL CONQUEST OF RUSSIA 1219-1241

-  Russian Principalities conquered by the Mongols between 1219 and 1242
-  The only Russian Principality escaping Mongol control
-  Territory ruled by the Mongols of "Golden Horde" from 1241 to 1300
-  Mongol raids west of Russia in 1241 and 1242
-  Teutonic attacks on Novgorod, 1242, repulsed by Alexander Nevski



THE LITHUANIAN CONQUESTS 1240 - 1462



Shattered by Mongol invasions, and divided among themselves, the Russian Principalities fell easy victims to Lithuanian expansion after 1240. In 1386, Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland united under a single king. The Catholicism of this powerful kingdom was an extra cause of conflict with Russia.

THE EASTWARD SPREAD OF CATHOLICISM BY 1462

Simultaneously with the Mongol invasions from the east, Russia was subjected to the continual westward movement of Roman Catholicism. Under Swedish and Lithuanian pressure, Russian Orthodoxy was pushed back almost to Moscow. Roman Catholicism also made advances against the Orthodox Bulgars in the Balkans, and against the Muslim lands in the eastern Mediterranean.



THE RISE OF MOSCOW 1261-1533

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- The Principality of Moscow by 1462
- The further expansion of Moscow by 1533





THE PRINCES OF MOSCOW

Ivan I	1325 - 1341
Simeon	1341 - 1353
Ivan II	1353 - 1359
Dmitri	1359 - 1389
Vasili I	1389 - 1425
Vasili II	1425 - 1462
Ivan III	1462 - 1505
Vasili III	1505 - 1533



The town of Moscow was first prominent in 1147. Between 1261 and 1533 the Principalities of Russia fell increasingly under its control. In 1310 Moscow became the See of the Orthodox Church. In 1380 Dmitri defeated the Golden Horde at Kulikovo, and by 1480 Mongol dominance was thrown off. Novgorod was conquered in 1487, Viatka in 1489, Pskov in 1510 and Riazan in 1521. The first victory over the Lithuanians and the reconquest of Smolensk, took place in 1514.

THE EXPANSION OF RUSSIA 1533 - 1598

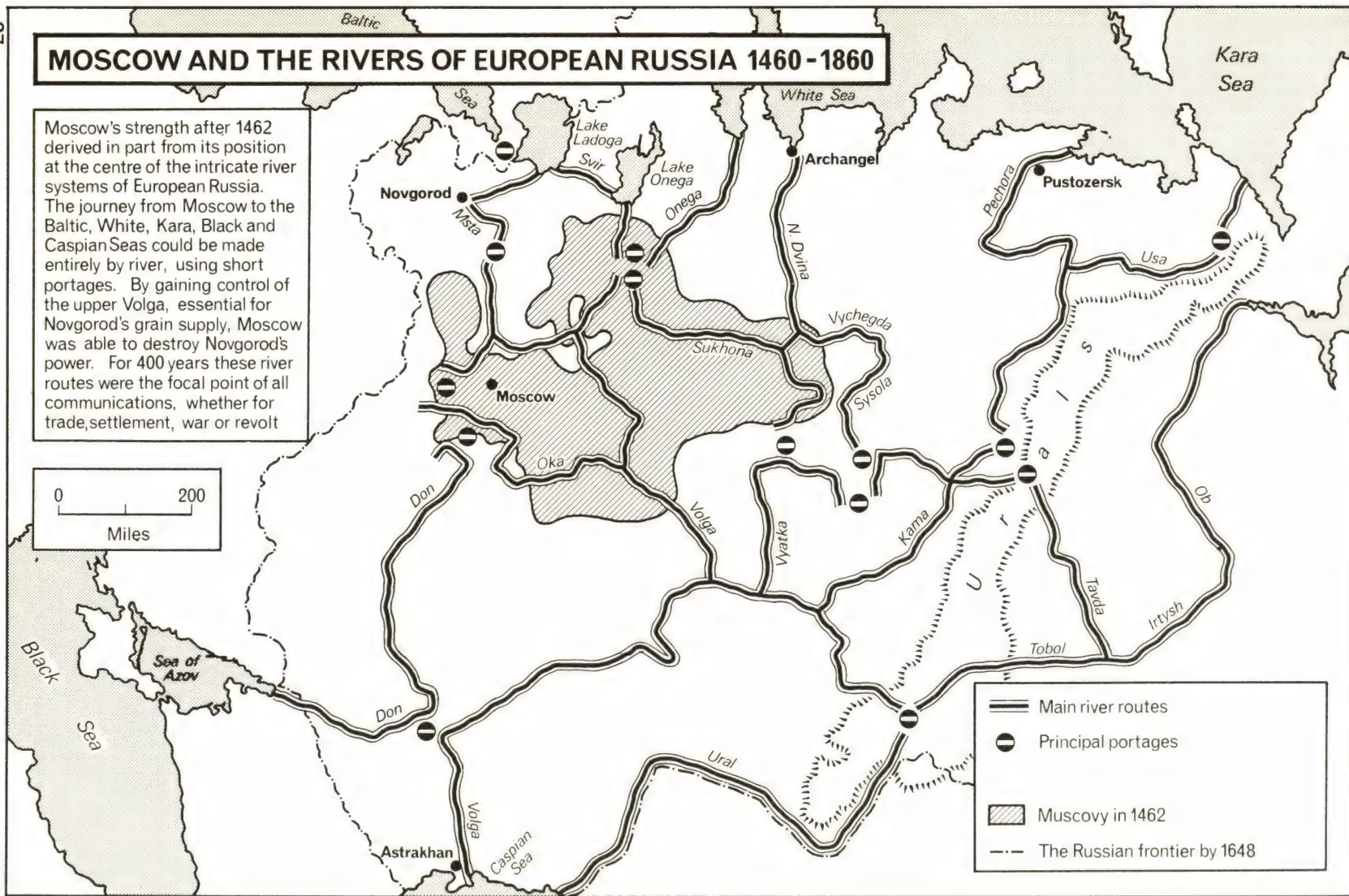
-  Russia in 1533
-  Unsuccessful military expedition against the Mongols of the Crimea 1556-1559
-  Russian conquests by 1598
-  Cities founded 1584-1594, with dates



MOSCOW AND THE RIVERS OF EUROPEAN RUSSIA 1460-1860

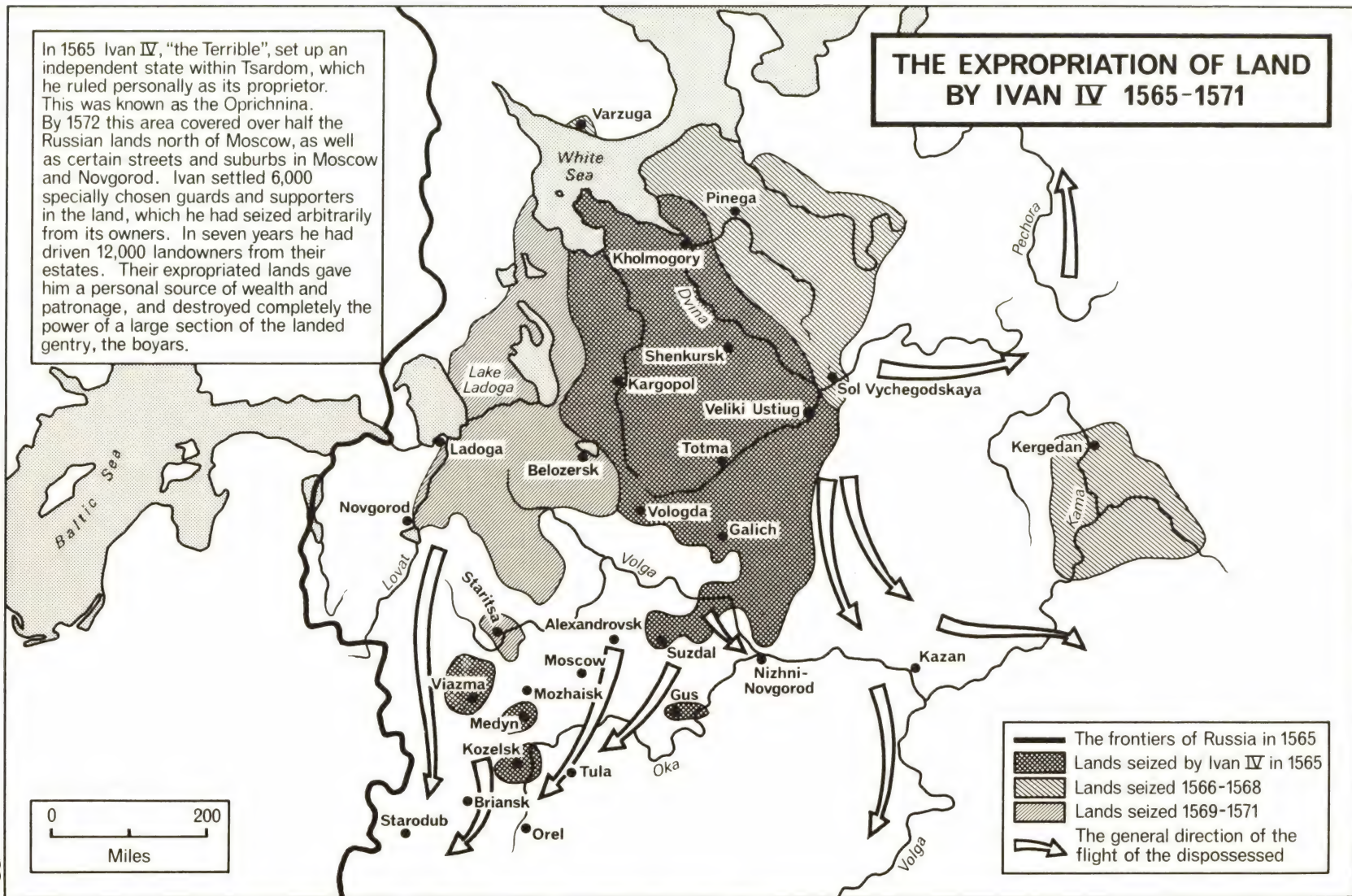
Moscow's strength after 1462 derived in part from its position at the centre of the intricate river systems of European Russia. The journey from Moscow to the Baltic, White, Kara, Black and Caspian Seas could be made entirely by river, using short portages. By gaining control of the upper Volga, essential for Novgorod's grain supply, Moscow was able to destroy Novgorod's power. For 400 years these river routes were the focal point of all communications, whether for trade, settlement, war or revolt

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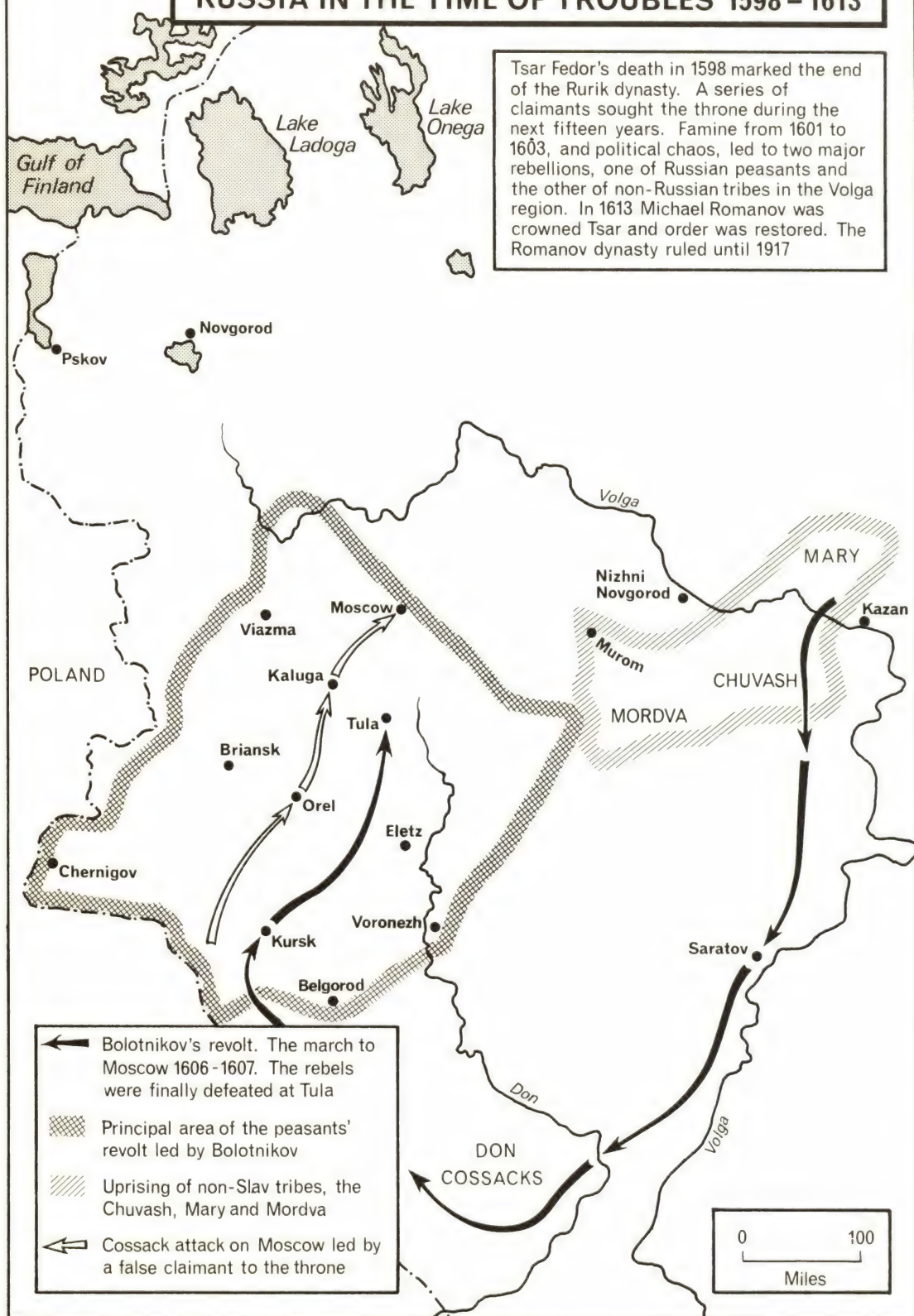
In 1565 Ivan IV, "the Terrible", set up an independent state within Tsardom, which he ruled personally as its proprietor. This was known as the Oprichnina. By 1572 this area covered over half the Russian lands north of Moscow, as well as certain streets and suburbs in Moscow and Novgorod. Ivan settled 6,000 specially chosen guards and supporters in the land, which he had seized arbitrarily from its owners. In seven years he had driven 12,000 landowners from their estates. Their expropriated lands gave him a personal source of wealth and patronage, and destroyed completely the power of a large section of the landed gentry, the boyars.

THE EXPROPRIATION OF LAND BY IVAN IV 1565-1571



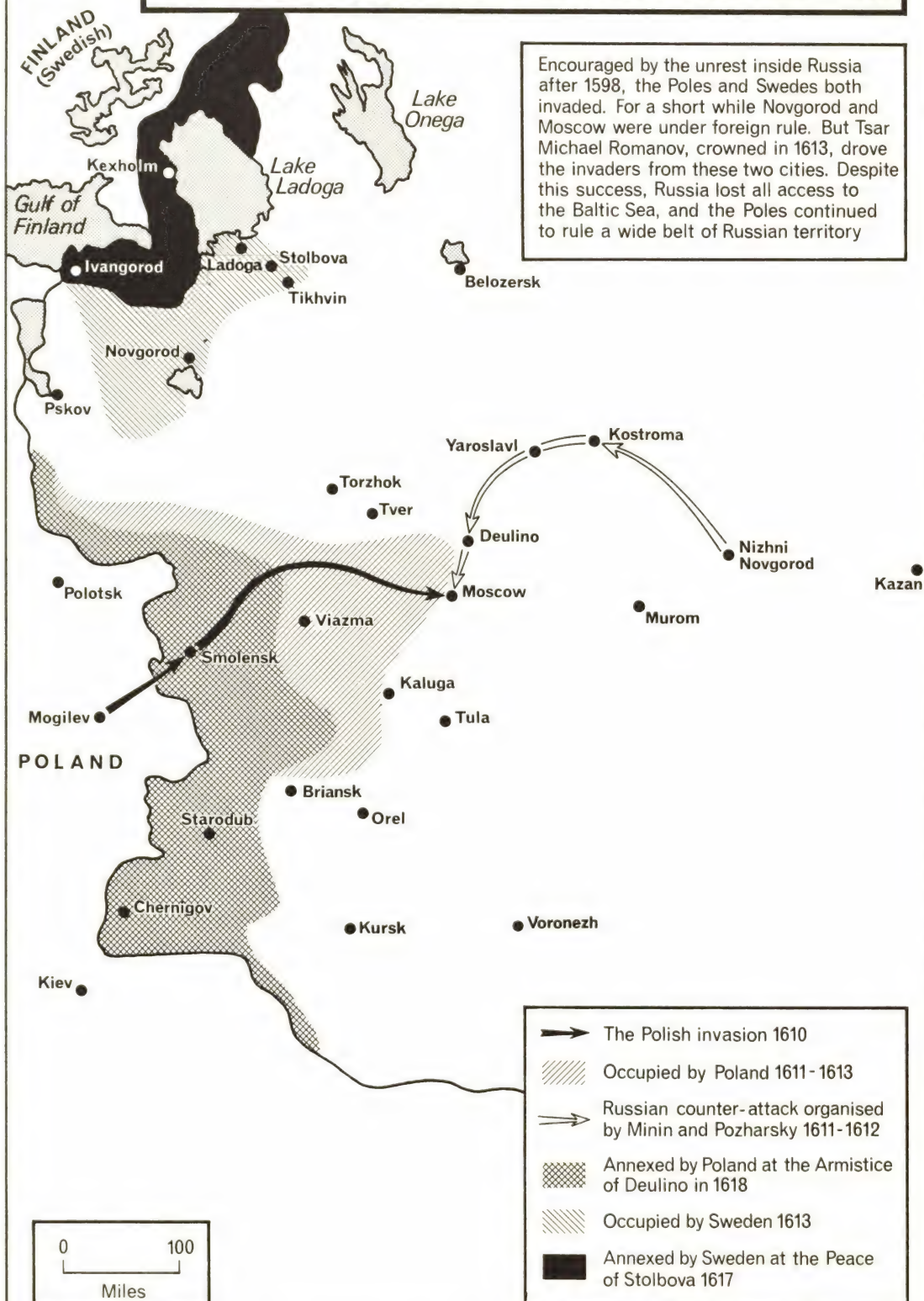
RUSSIA IN THE TIME OF TROUBLES 1598 - 1613

Tsar Fedor's death in 1598 marked the end of the Rurik dynasty. A series of claimants sought the throne during the next fifteen years. Famine from 1601 to 1603, and political chaos, led to two major rebellions, one of Russian peasants and the other of non-Russian tribes in the Volga region. In 1613 Michael Romanov was crowned Tsar and order was restored. The Romanov dynasty ruled until 1917



THE POLISH AND SWEDISH INVASIONS 1610 - 1618

Encouraged by the unrest inside Russia after 1598, the Poles and Swedes both invaded. For a short while Novgorod and Moscow were under foreign rule. But Tsar Michael Romanov, crowned in 1613, drove the invaders from these two cities. Despite this success, Russia lost all access to the Baltic Sea, and the Poles continued to rule a wide belt of Russian territory



THE WESTWARD EXPANSION OF RUSSIA 1640-1667



Western Russia in 1640



Cossack revolt of 1648 against Polish landowners and gentry. The revolt was led by Bogdan Khmelniatski. After defeating the Polish army, the Cossacks joined with the Polish peasantry, murdering over 100,000 Jews



Towns in which Jews were murdered by Cossacks and Poles 1648-1652



Advance of Russian and Ukrainian forces against the Poles 1654-1655



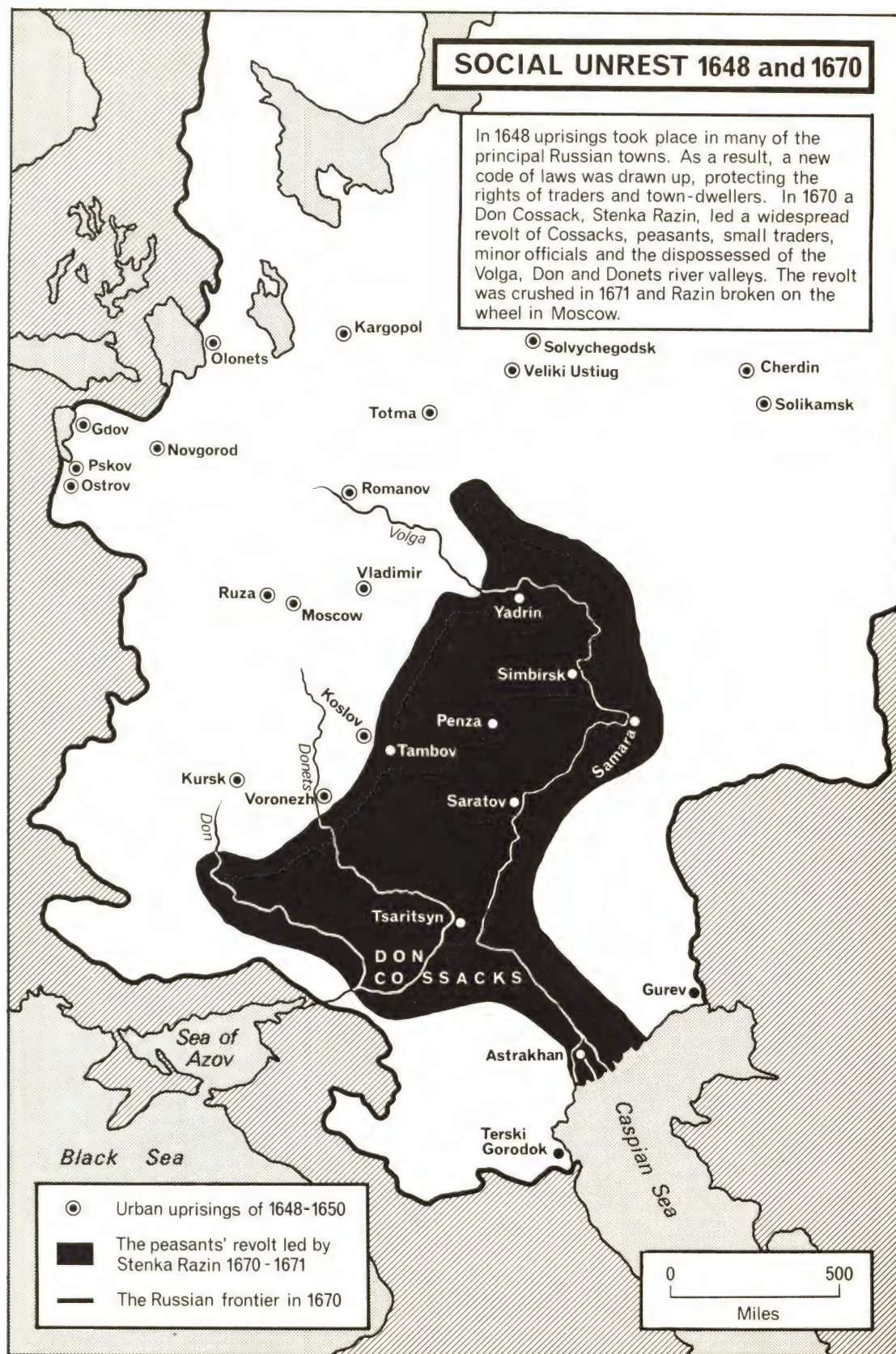
Polish territory ceded to Russia at the Armistice of Andrusovo in 1667



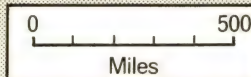
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SOCIAL UNREST 1648 and 1670

In 1648 uprisings took place in many of the principal Russian towns. As a result, a new code of laws was drawn up, protecting the rights of traders and town-dwellers. In 1670 a Don Cossack, Stenka Razin, led a widespread revolt of Cossacks, peasants, small traders, minor officials and the dispossessed of the Volga, Don and Donets river valleys. The revolt was crushed in 1671 and Razin broken on the wheel in Moscow.



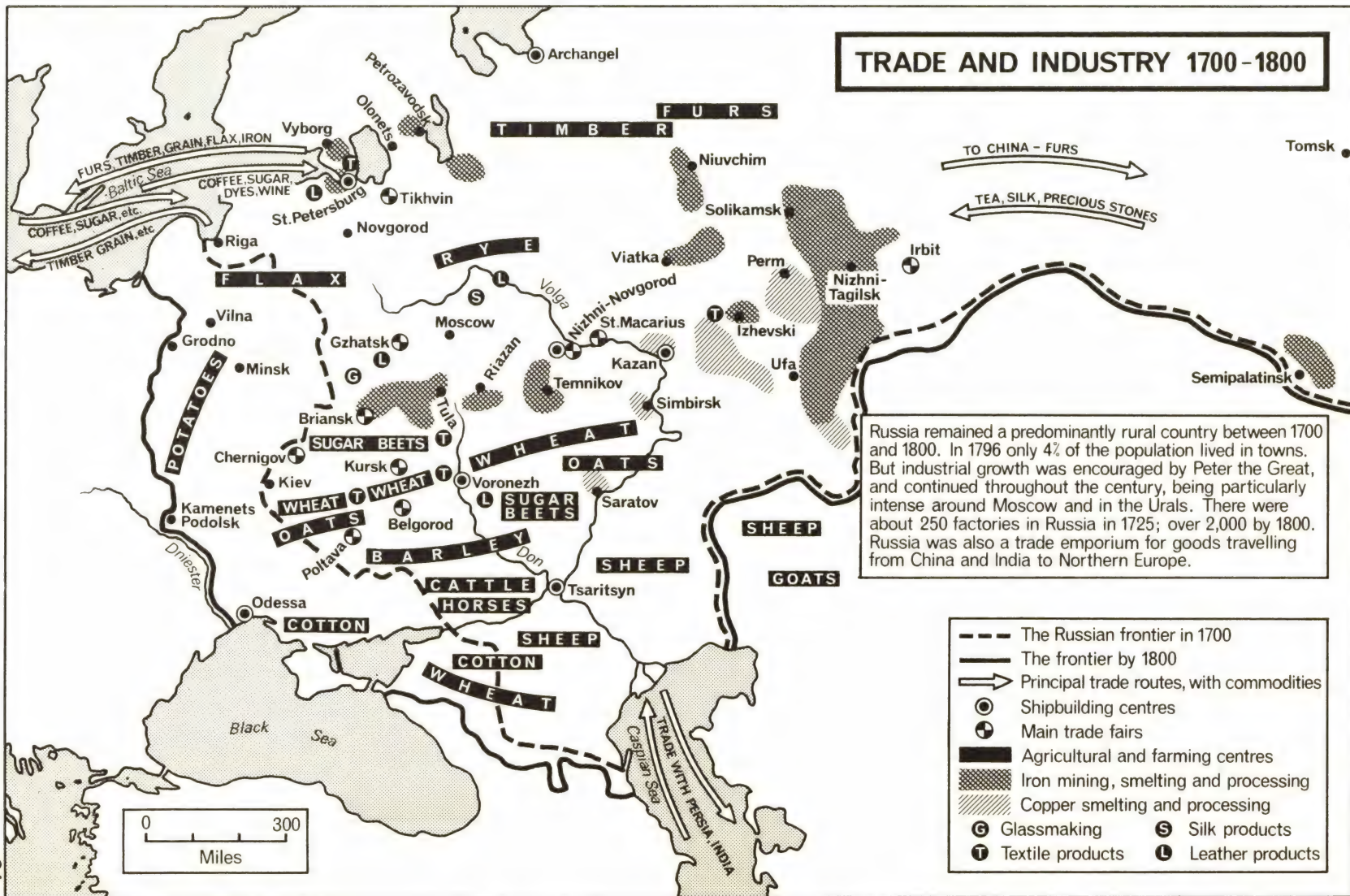
RUSSIAN EASTWARD EXPANSION 1478-1710



- Russian settlements in Siberia by 1710
- Principal towns founded by Russian settlers, with dates of foundation
- (P) Portages, across which boats were carried by land, linking the main river trade routes. Most travel and trade was by river. It was possible to go by river from Tobolsk to Irkutsk with only two portages; from Tobolsk to Okhotsk with only three
- North of this line the temperature is below freezing point for over 200 days of the year: the rivers frozen and snow covering the ground

The first Russians to cross the Urals in large numbers were Novgorodians fleeing from Ivan the Terrible in 1478. After the Cossack risings of Bolotnikov in 1606 and Stenka Razin in 1670 there were further exoduses eastwards by Cossacks and peasants seeking land and independence in Siberia's vast spaces: for there was no serfdom in Siberia. The Cossacks founded Yeniseisk in 1619 and moved continually eastward searching for farm land amid the frozen wastes of the Lena and Amur valleys. By 1700 there were 200,000 Russian settlers east of the Urals. In 1710 Peter the Great made Siberia one of his first administrative Provinces, with its capital at Tobolsk.

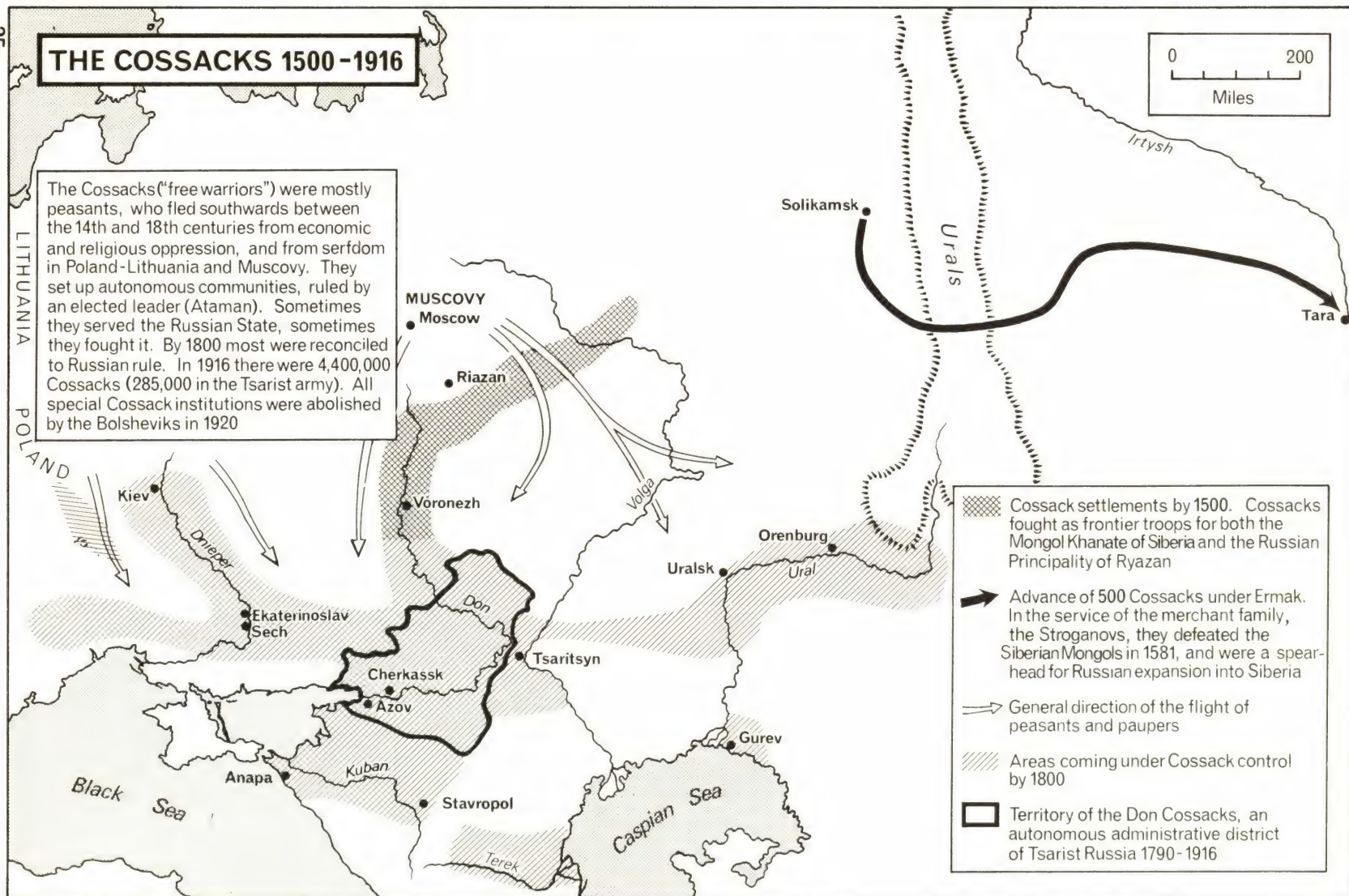
TRADE AND INDUSTRY 1700-1800



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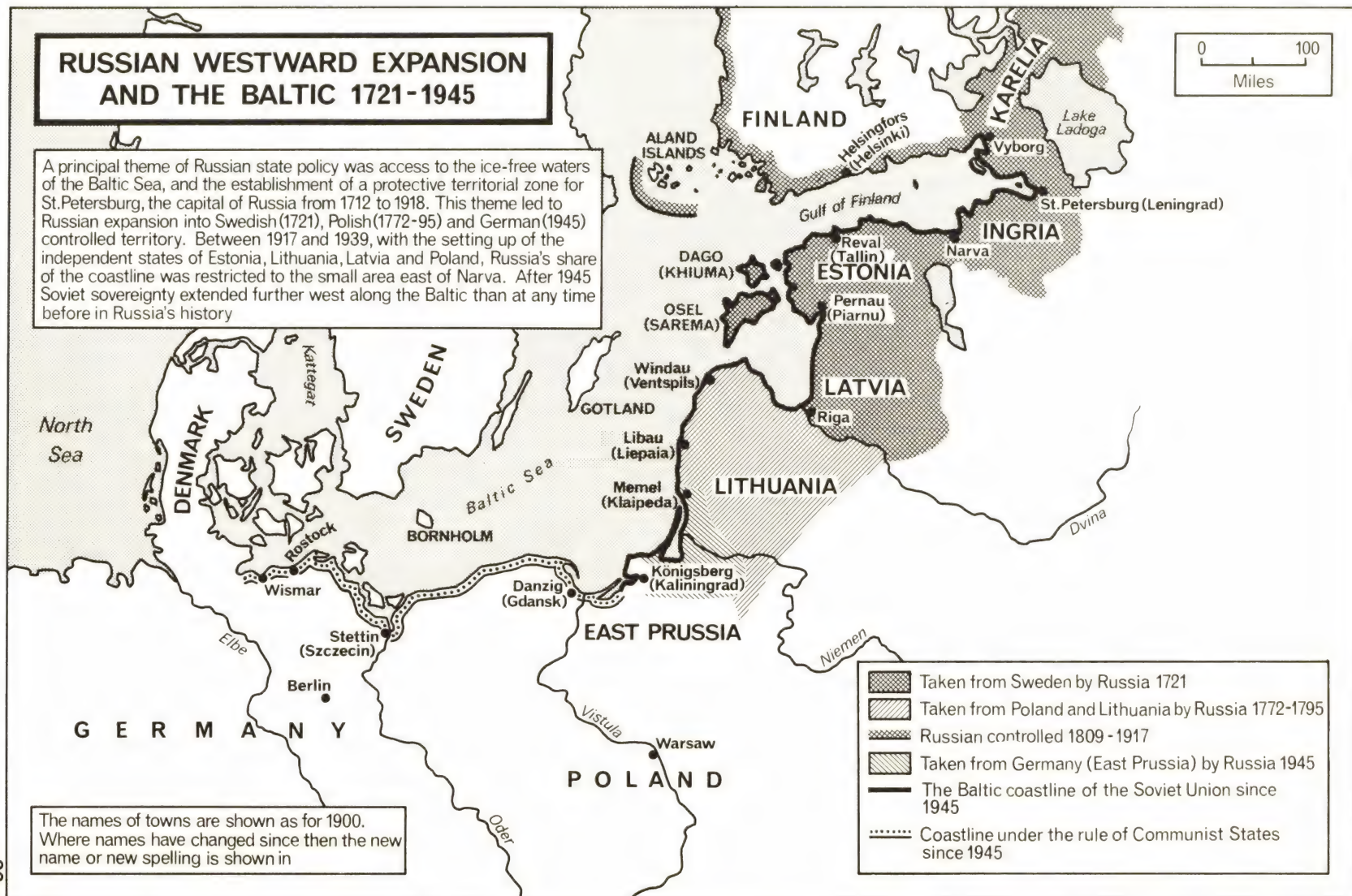
THE COSSACKS 1500-1916

The Cossacks ("free warriors") were mostly peasants, who fled southwards between the 14th and 18th centuries from economic and religious oppression, and from serfdom in Poland-Lithuania and Muscovy. They set up autonomous communities, ruled by an elected leader (Ataman). Sometimes they served the Russian State, sometimes they fought it. By 1800 most were reconciled to Russian rule. In 1916 there were 4,400,000 Cossacks (285,000 in the Tsarist army). All special Cossack institutions were abolished by the Bolsheviks in 1920.



RUSSIAN WESTWARD EXPANSION AND THE BALTIC 1721-1945

A principal theme of Russian state policy was access to the ice-free waters of the Baltic Sea, and the establishment of a protective territorial zone for St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia from 1712 to 1918. This theme led to Russian expansion into Swedish (1721), Polish (1772-95) and German (1945) controlled territory. Between 1917 and 1939, with the setting up of the independent states of Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia and Poland, Russia's share of the coastline was restricted to the small area east of Narva. After 1945 Soviet sovereignty extended further west along the Baltic than at any time before in Russia's history



The names of towns are shown as for 1900. Where names have changed since then the new name or new spelling is shown in





Section Two

IMPERIAL RUSSIA

WAR AND REVOLT UNDER PETER THE GREAT 1695 - 1723

Peter the Great's reign saw a series of widespread revolts ruthlessly crushed, the successful conquest of Swedish land, and Russian access to the ice-free waters of the Baltic Sea. But Peter was unable to drive the Turk from the Crimea, or to reach the Black Sea.

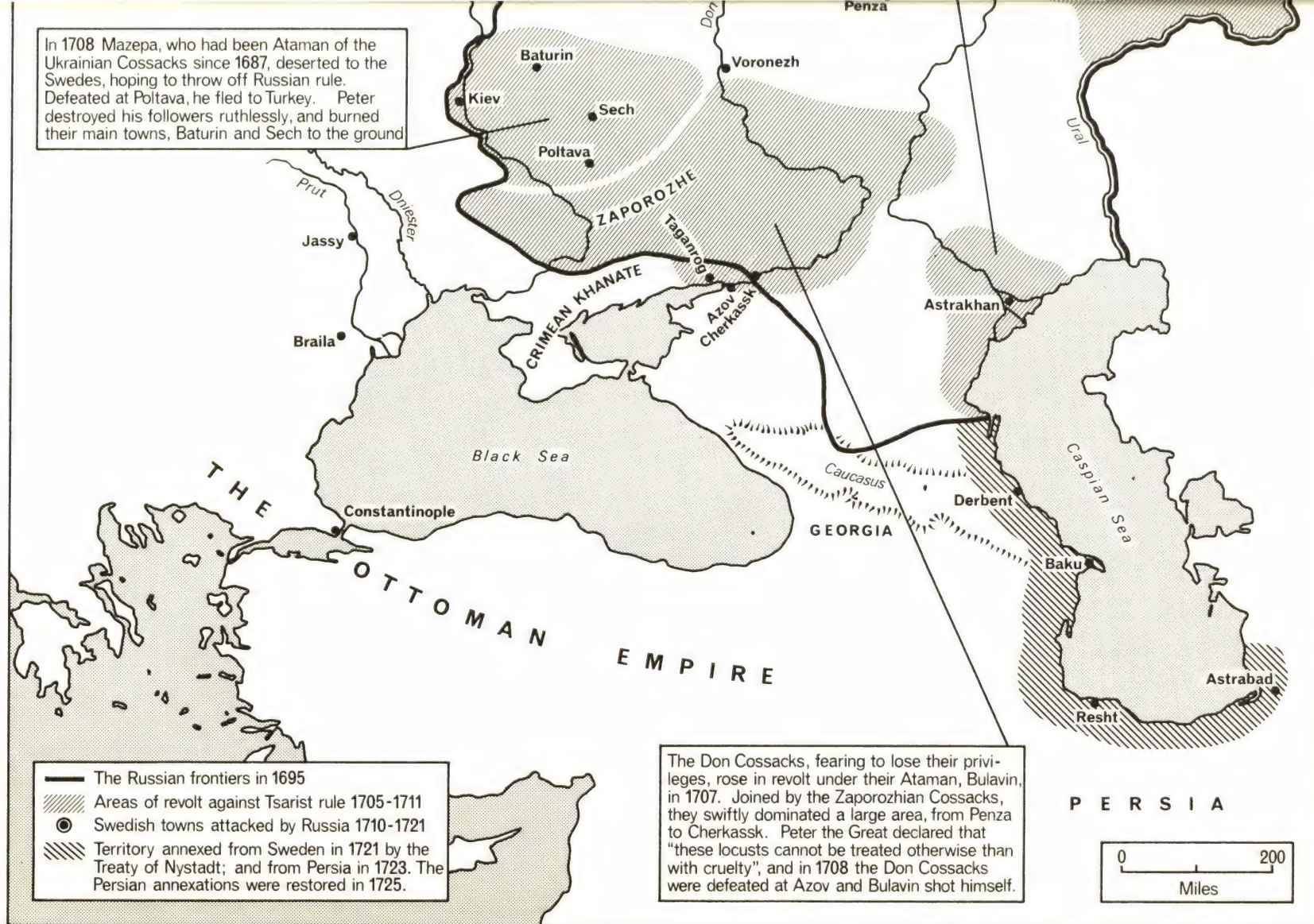
- 1695 Unsuccessful attack on the Turks at Azov
- 1696 Azov captured from the Turks. Taganrog founded as a new naval base
- 1700 Russians defeated by the Swedes at Narva
- 1709 Swedes defeated by the Russians at Poltava
- 1710 First Russian attacks against the Swedes, leading to Baltic annexations from Sweden in 1721
- 1711 Unsuccessful attack against the Turks at Jassy and Braila. Azov and Taganrog returned to Turkey
- 1722 Successful attack against Persia largely to forestall a Turkish advance to the Persian shore of the Caspian Sea

The privileged Moscow garrison, or Streltsy, who had helped Peter's half-sister Sophia seize power in 1682, had been exiled by him to Astrakhan in 1698. They opposed his increasingly heavy taxation and in 1705 set up a Cossack-style Government and elected an Ataman. Peter refused all pleas for mercy; the revolt was crushed and its leaders were executed with great cruelty, 1706-1708.

The Bashkirs, a Muslim nomad people subject to Russia since 1557, resented Russian colonization and sought Crimean and Turkish help to assert their independence. In 1708 they attacked Russian colonists and destroyed over 300 villages from the Ural river to the Volga, killing or capturing 13,000 settlers. The revolt was not finally crushed until 1711.



In 1708 Mazepa, who had been Ataman of the Ukrainian Cossacks since 1687, deserted to the Swedes, hoping to throw off Russian rule. Defeated at Poltava, he fled to Turkey. Peter destroyed his followers ruthlessly, and burned their main towns, Baturin and Sech to the ground



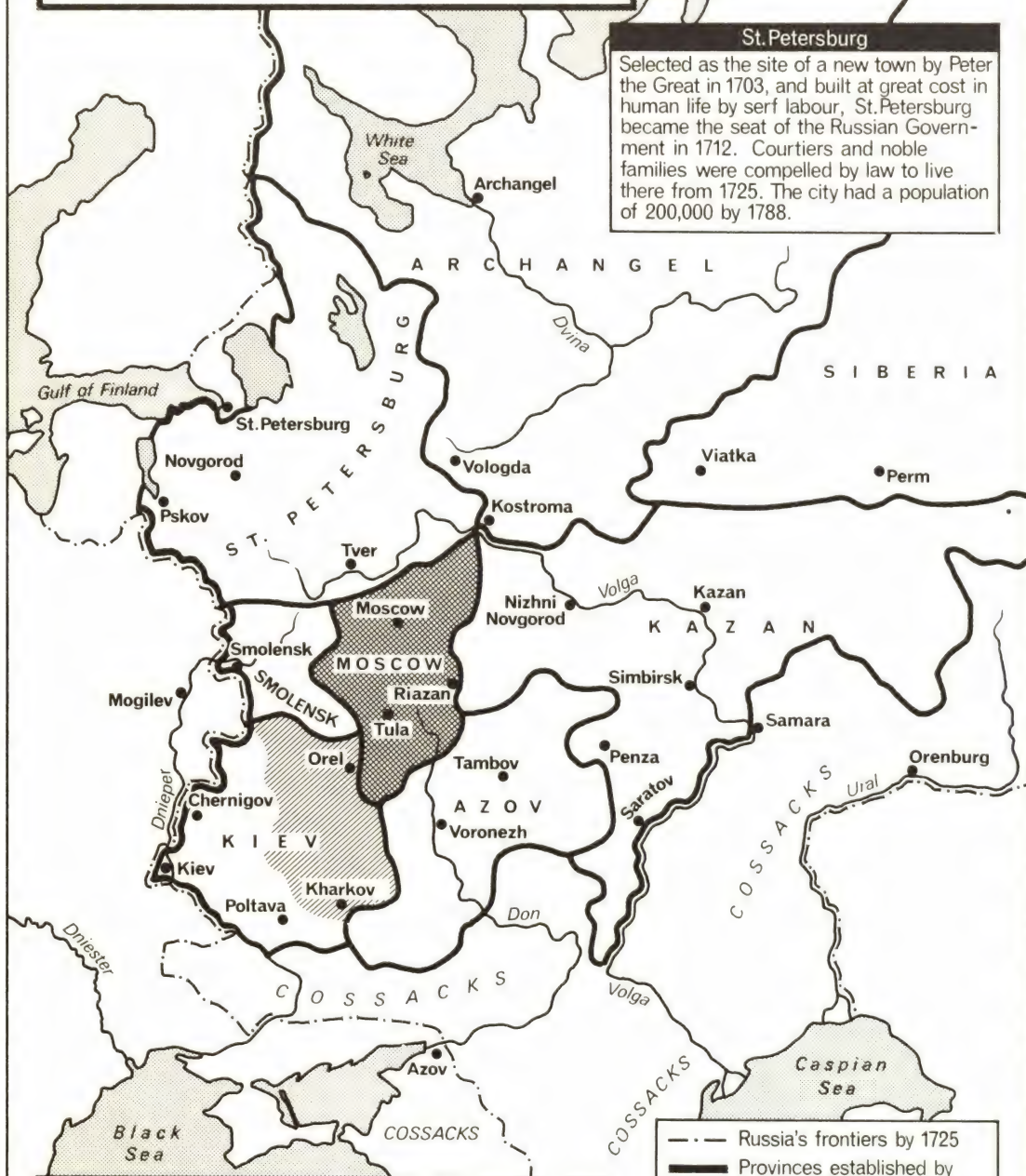
The Don Cossacks, fearing to lose their privileges, rose in revolt under their Ataman, Bulavin, in 1707. Joined by the Zaporozhian Cossacks, they swiftly dominated a large area, from Penza to Cherkassk. Peter the Great declared that "these locusts cannot be treated otherwise than with cruelty", and in 1708 the Don Cossacks were defeated at Azov and Bulavin shot himself.

THE PROVINCES AND POPULATION OF RUSSIA IN 1724



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St. Petersburg

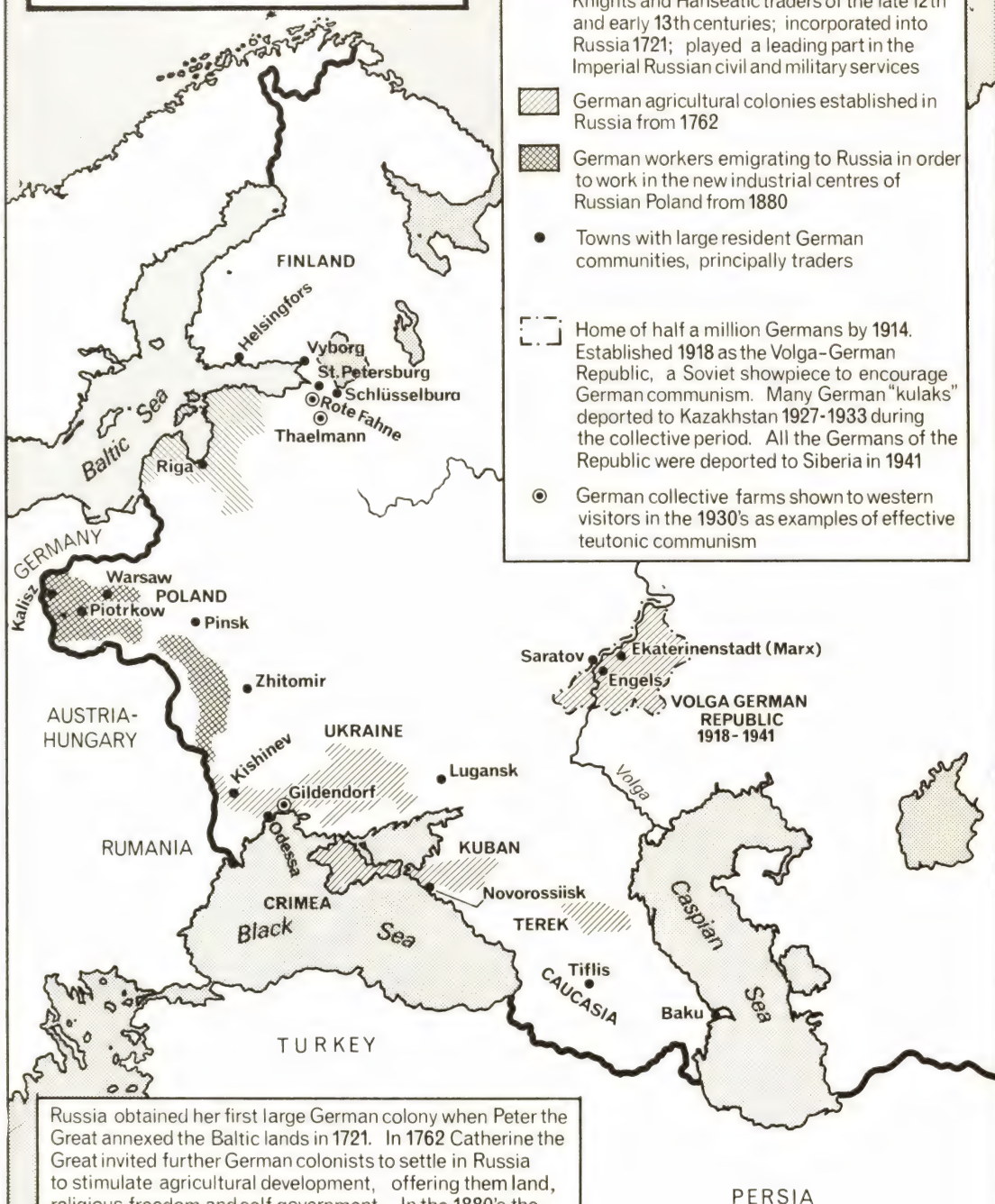
Selected as the site of a new town by Peter the Great in 1703, and built at great cost in human life by serf labour, St. Petersburg became the seat of the Russian Government in 1712. Courtiers and noble families were compelled by law to live there from 1725. The city had a population of 200,000 by 1788.



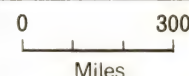
It was Peter the Great who first divided Russia into Provinces (known as "Gubernii" or "Governments"). These administrative divisions served a military, financial and judicial purpose. They enabled Peter to supervise the whole kingdom by means of Governors responsible directly to himself. Catherine the Great later divided these Provinces into smaller units. The establishment of Provincial administrations led to a rapid growth of bureaucracy, and a complex hierarchy of local seniority. The population of Russia in 1724 was just over 15 million, of whom only $\frac{1}{2}$ million lived in towns.

- Russia's frontiers by 1725
- Provinces established by Peter the Great
-  Area with over 20 inhabitants in every square verst. (One verst = two-thirds of a mile)
-  Area with between 10 and 20 inhabitants per square verst
- Russian territory with less than 10 inhabitants per square verst is not shaded

THE GERMANS OF RUSSIA 1710 - 1959





Russia obtained her first large German colony when Peter the Great annexed the Baltic lands in 1721. In 1762 Catherine the Great invited further German colonists to settle in Russia to stimulate agricultural development, offering them land, religious freedom and self-government. In the 1880's the industrial growth of Russian Poland led to a large influx of German industrial workers. German settlers continued to buy land in Southern Russia and on the Volga until 1914. There were over 1,771,000 Germans in Russia in 1897; 1,600,000 in 1959. The Volga Germans, deported by Stalin to Siberia, have disappeared



THE EXPANSION OF CHINA 1720 – 1760






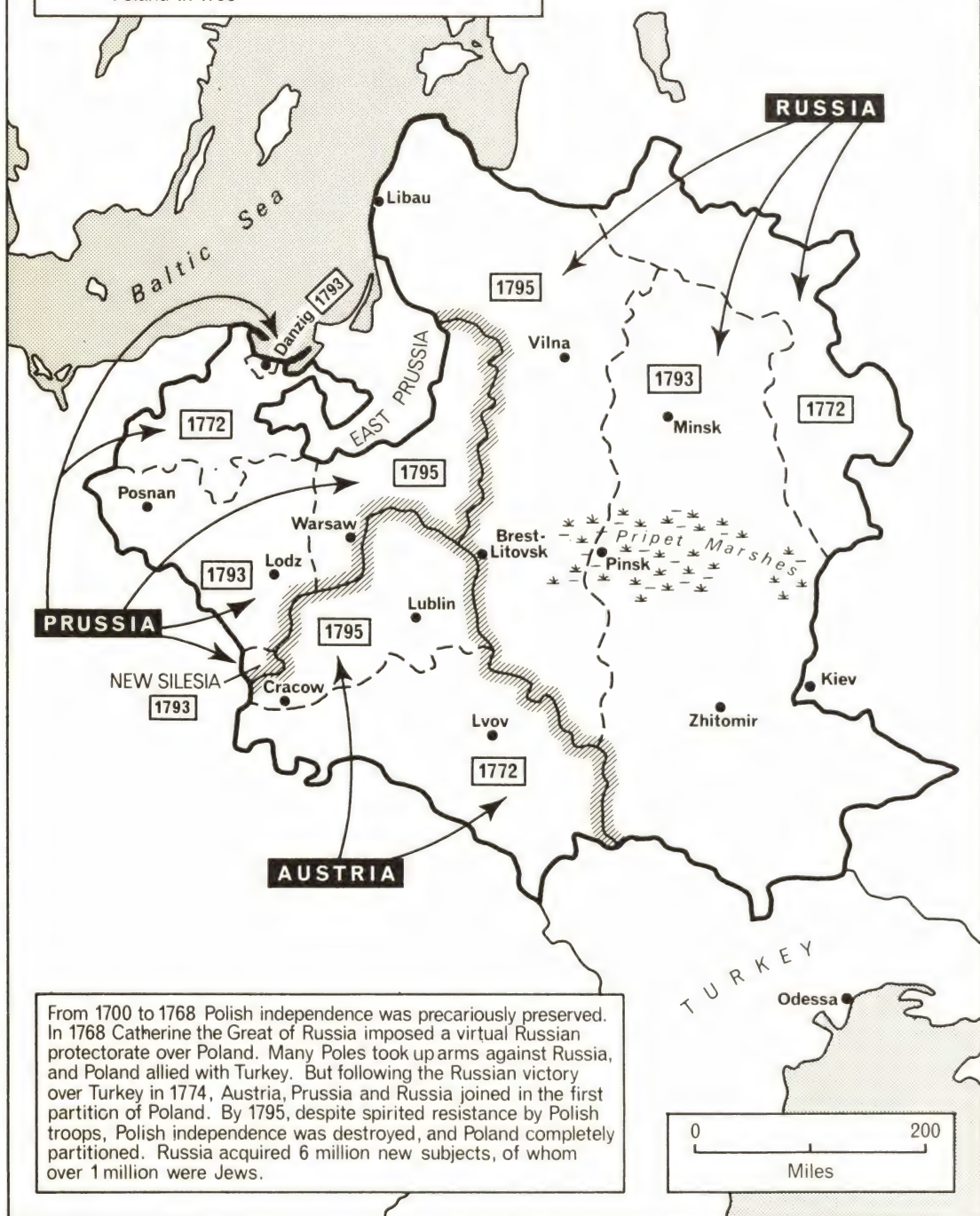
RUSSIAN EXPANSION UNDER CATHERINE THE GREAT 1762-1796

-  The Provinces of Russia in 1750
-  Territory annexed by Russia 1762-1796, giving Russia an outlet on the Black Sea, and a common frontier with Prussia and Austria



THE DESTRUCTION OF POLISH INDEPENDENCE 1768-1795

-  Poland in 1770
-  The partitioning powers, with dates of annexation, 1772, 1793 and 1795
-  The borders of Russian, Prussian and Austrian Poland in 1795

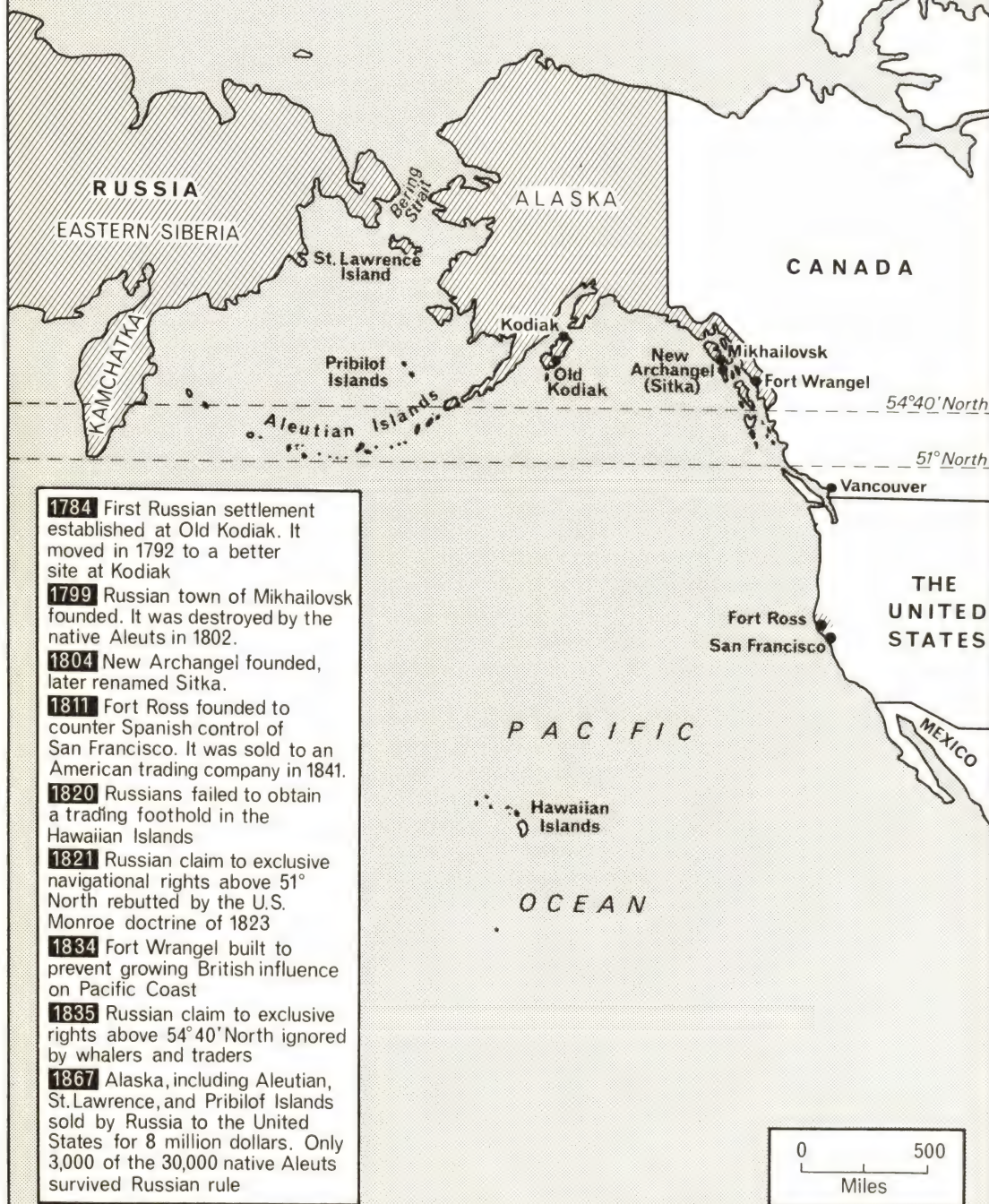


From 1700 to 1768 Polish independence was precariously preserved. In 1768 Catherine the Great of Russia imposed a virtual Russian protectorate over Poland. Many Poles took up arms against Russia, and Poland allied with Turkey. But following the Russian victory over Turkey in 1774, Austria, Prussia and Russia joined in the first partition of Poland. By 1795, despite spirited resistance by Polish troops, Polish independence was destroyed, and Poland completely partitioned. Russia acquired 6 million new subjects, of whom over 1 million were Jews.

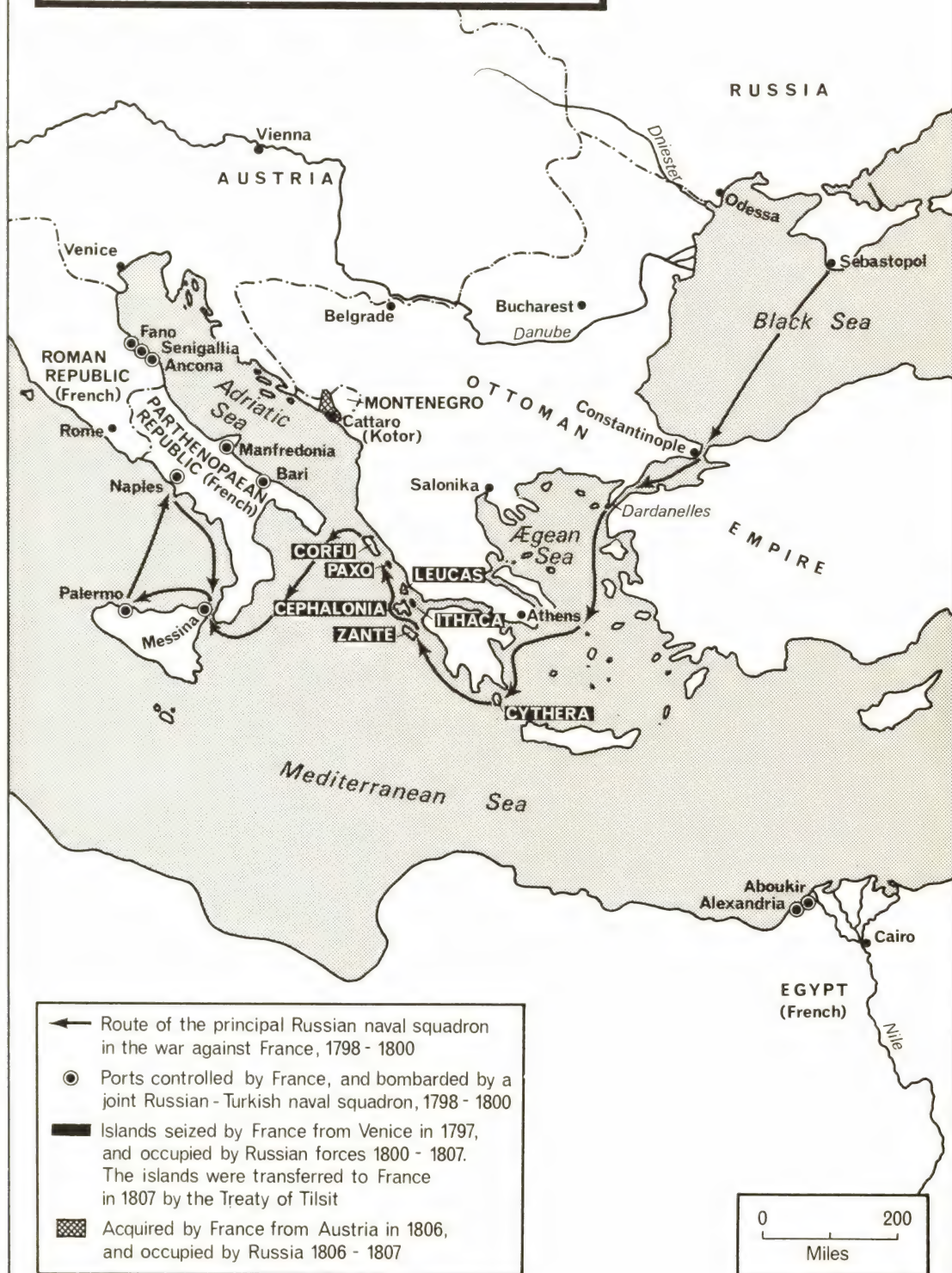
THE RUSSIAN ANNEXATIONS OF POLAND 1772-1795



RUSSIA IN AMERICA 1784-1867



RUSSIA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN 1798 - 1807



RUSSIA AND TURKEY 1721 - 1829

The Turks are falling like skittles, but, thank God, our men stand fast, though headless
RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' SAYING

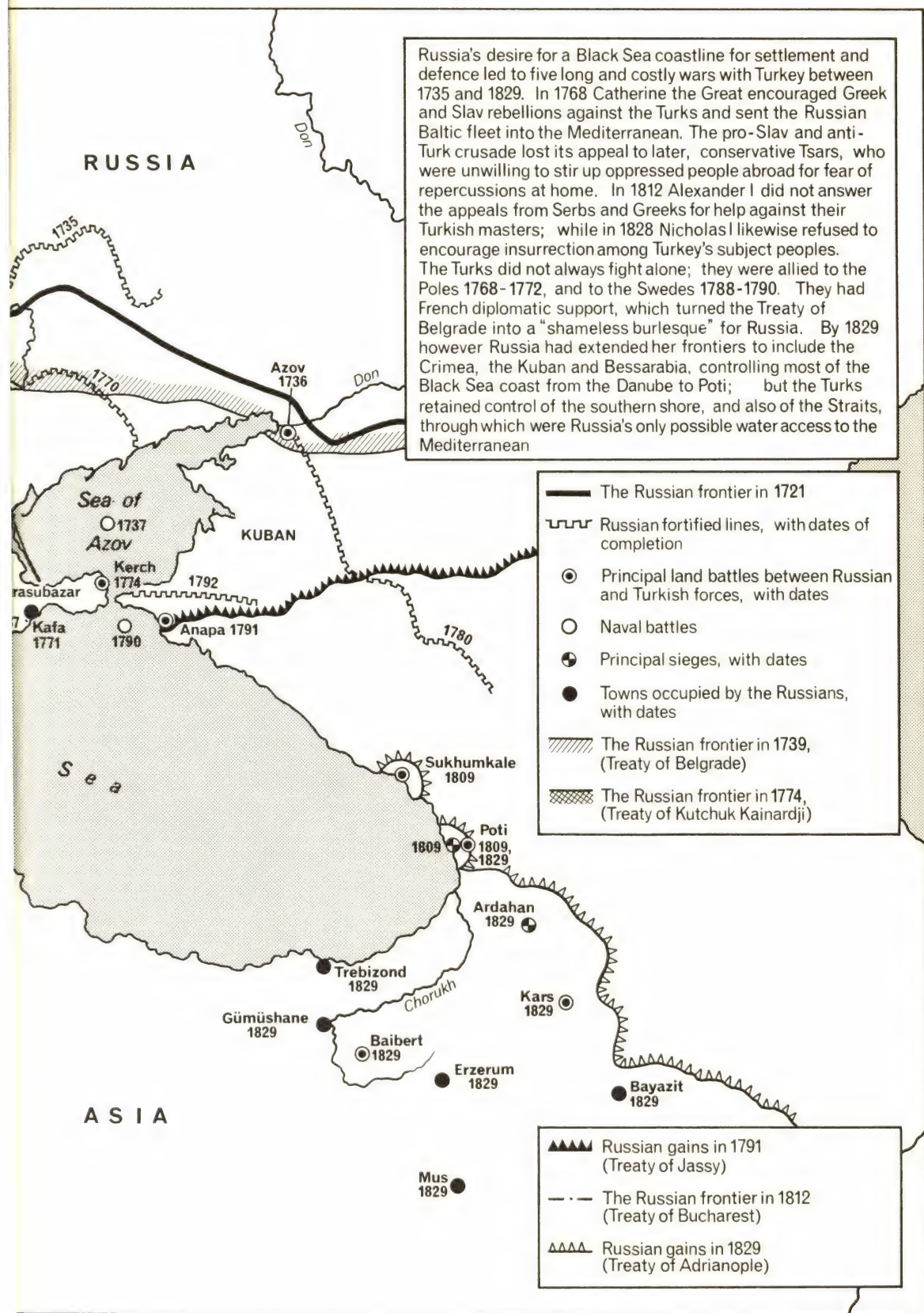


RUSSIA

Russia's desire for a Black Sea coastline for settlement and defence led to five long and costly wars with Turkey between 1735 and 1829. In 1768 Catherine the Great encouraged Greek and Slav rebellions against the Turks and sent the Russian Baltic fleet into the Mediterranean. The pro-Slav and anti-Turk crusade lost its appeal to later, conservative Tsars, who were unwilling to stir up oppressed people abroad for fear of repercussions at home. In 1812 Alexander I did not answer the appeals from Serbs and Greeks for help against their Turkish masters; while in 1828 Nicholas I likewise refused to encourage insurrection among Turkey's subject peoples. The Turks did not always fight alone; they were allied to the Poles 1768-1772, and to the Swedes 1788-1790. They had French diplomatic support, which turned the Treaty of Belgrade into a "shameless burlesque" for Russia. By 1829 however Russia had extended her frontiers to include the Crimea, the Kuban and Bessarabia, controlling most of the Black Sea coast from the Danube to Poti; but the Turks retained control of the southern shore, and also of the Straits, through which were Russia's only possible water access to the Mediterranean.

- The Russian frontier in 1721
- Russian fortified lines, with dates of completion
- Principal land battles between Russian and Turkish forces, with dates
- Naval battles
- ⊕ Principal sieges, with dates
- Towns occupied by the Russians, with dates
- /// The Russian frontier in 1739, (Treaty of Belgrade)
- ▨ The Russian frontier in 1774, (Treaty of Kutchuk Kainardji)

- ▲▲▲ Russian gains in 1791 (Treaty of Jassy)
- - - The Russian frontier in 1812 (Treaty of Bucharest)
- △△△ Russian gains in 1829 (Treaty of Adrianople)



ASIA

RUSSIA AND SWEDEN 1700-1809

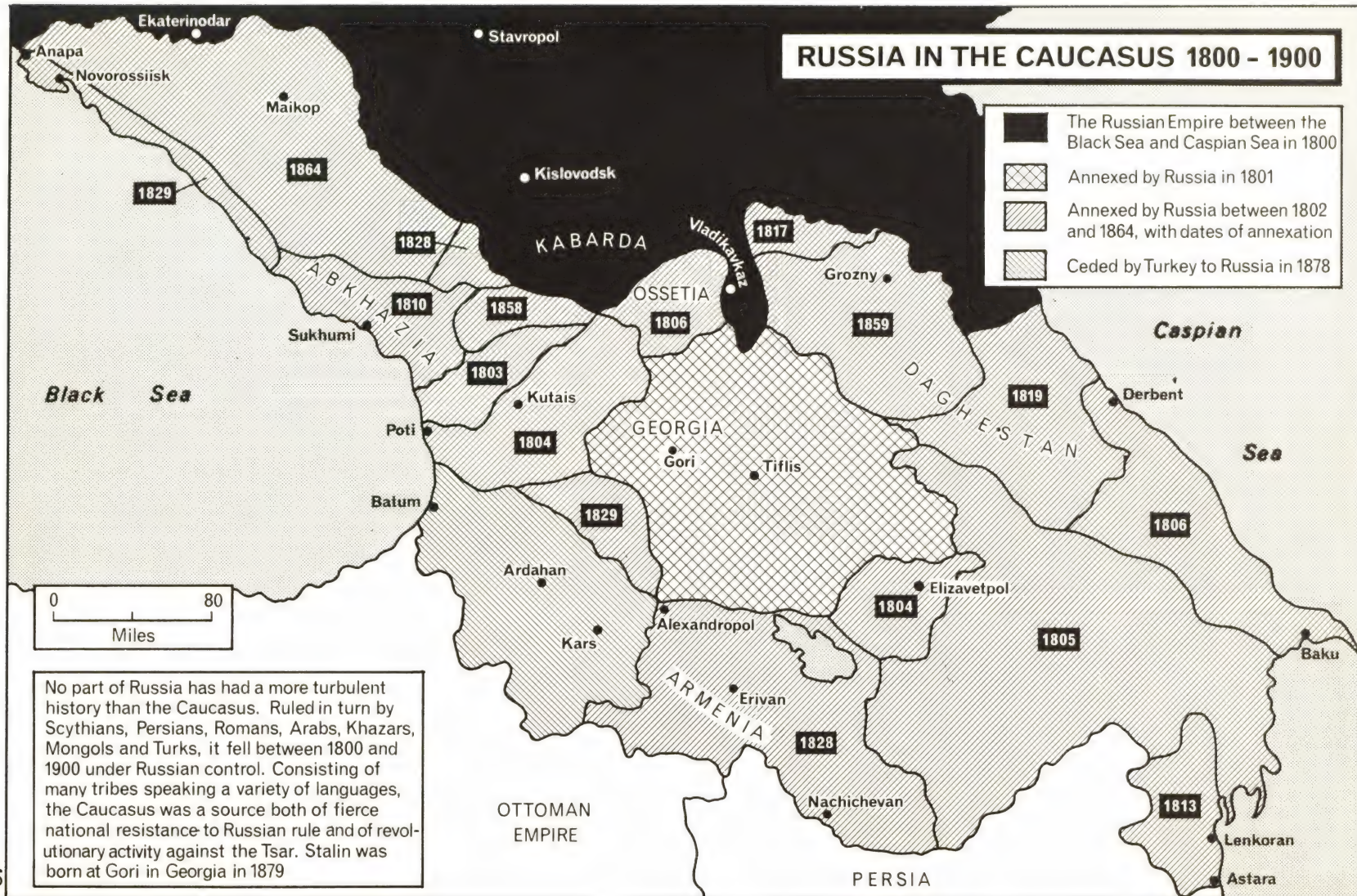


From 1621 Sweden controlled the Baltic Sea and the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia. In 1700 Peter the Great allied Russia with Poland and Denmark, in 1714 with Prussia and Hanover. His first conquest was Ingria, giving Russia a small but valued outlet on the Baltic. After several defeats, the Russians finally broke Sweden's dominance in 1721. Russia's annexation of Finland in 1809 further extended her control of the Baltic.



- Sweden in 1700
- Swedish territory conquered by Peter the Great during the Great Northern War 1700-1721, and annexed to Russia at the Treaty of Nystad 1721
- Conquered by Russia, 1743
- Swedish territory conquered by Alexander I and annexed to Russia in 1809

RUSSIA IN THE CAUCASUS 1800 - 1900



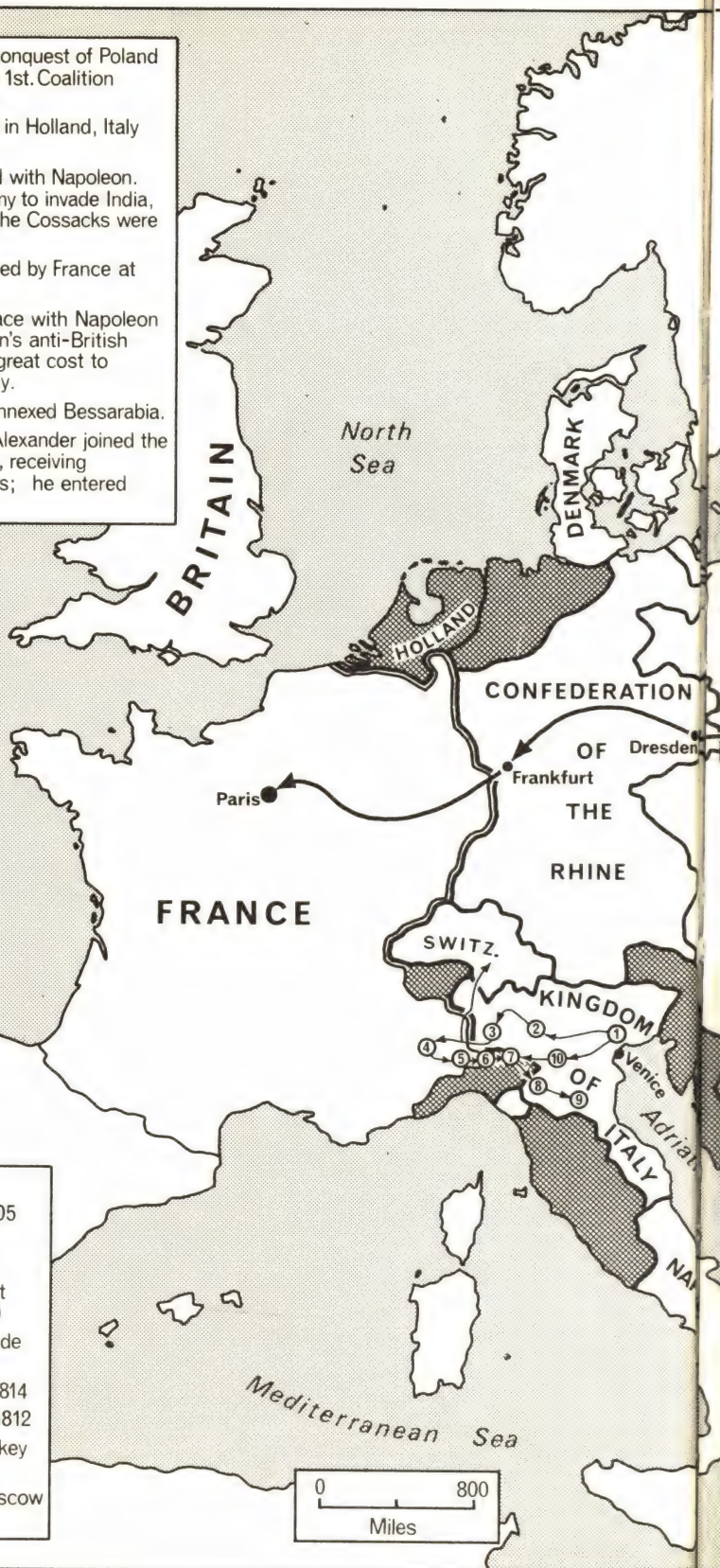
No part of Russia has had a more turbulent history than the Caucasus. Ruled in turn by Scythians, Persians, Romans, Arabs, Khazars, Mongols and Turks, it fell between 1800 and 1900 under Russian control. Consisting of many tribes speaking a variety of languages, the Caucasus was a source both of fierce national resistance to Russian rule and of revolutionary activity against the Tsar. Stalin was born at Gori in Georgia in 1879

- 1792-1795 Russia too absorbed in the conquest of Poland to take positive action in the 1st. Coalition against revolutionary France.
- 1798-1799 2nd. Coalition. Russia active in Holland, Italy and Switzerland
- 1800-1801 Under Tsar Paul, Russia allied with Napoleon. The Tsar sent a Cossack Army to invade India, but after he was murdered the Cossacks were recalled.
- 1805-1807 3rd. Coalition. Russia defeated by France at Austerlitz.
- 1807 Tsar Alexander I signed Peace with Napoleon at Tilsit. He joined Napoleon's anti-British Continental system, but at great cost to Russia's trade and prosperity.
- 1806-1812 Russia, at war with Turkey, annexed Bessarabia.
- 1812 Napoleon invaded Russia. Alexander joined the 4th. Coalition against France, receiving £7million of British subsidies; he entered Paris in 1814.

Towns of Russian campaign 1798-9

- ① Treviso
- ② Brescia
- ③ Milan
- ④ Turin
- ⑤ Alessandria
- ⑥ Tortona
- ⑦ Piacenza
- ⑧ Parma
- ⑨ Bologna
- ⑩ Mantua

- The frontiers of France in 1799
- Annexed by France between 1805 and 1812
- The European frontiers of 1812
- ← Russian military activity against French forces in Italy 1798-1799
- ➡ The Cossack force sent to invade India 1801
- Grand Duchy of Warsaw 1807-1814
- ➡ Napoleon's march to Moscow 1812
- ← Russian military attacks on Turkey 1806-1812
- ← The Russian advance from Moscow to Paris 1813-1814



RUSSIA AND EUROPE 1789-1815











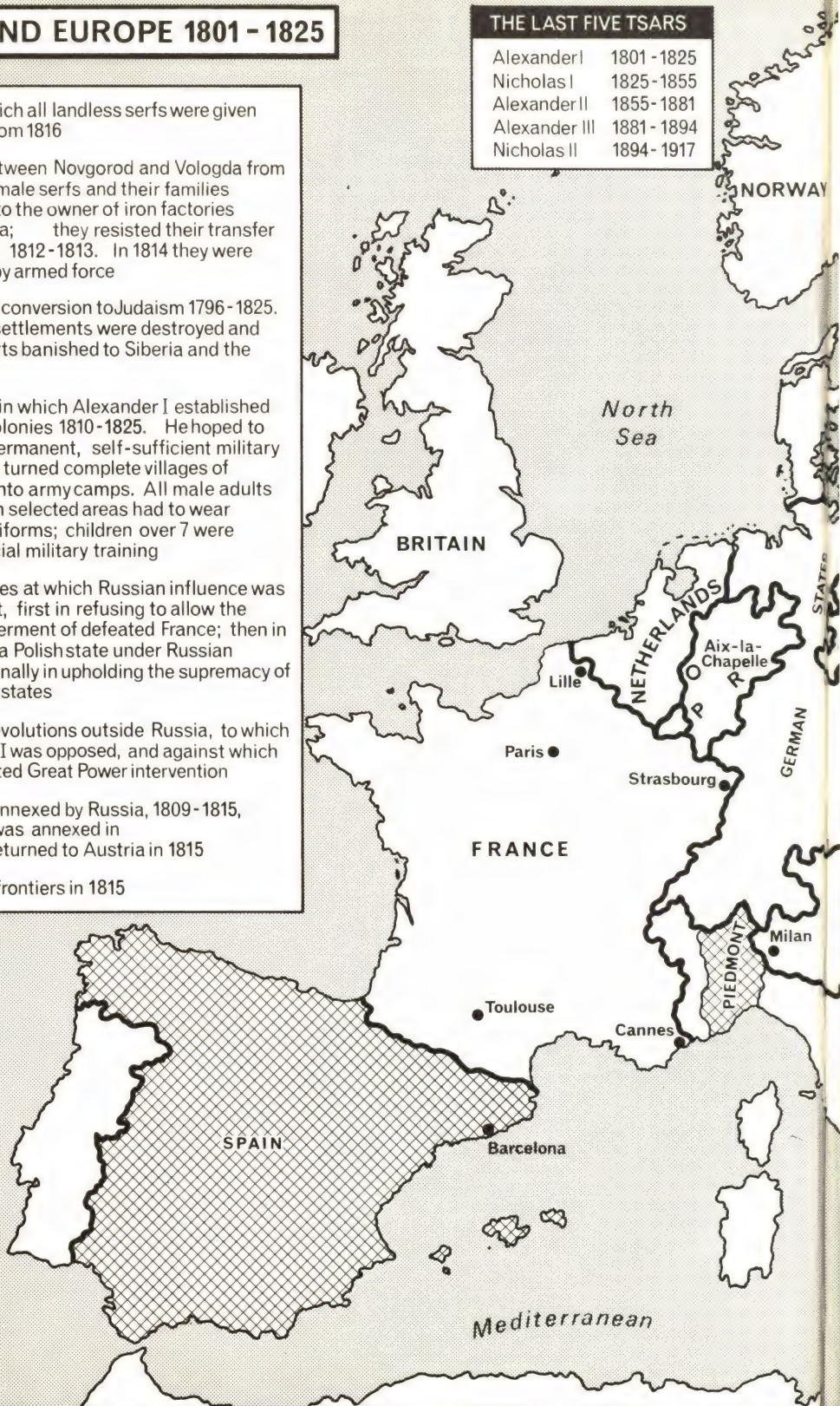
Napoleon championed Polish independence, and many Polish emigres joined him after 1795. In 1807 he established a Grand Duchy of Warsaw, entirely out of Prussian and Austrian Poland. The Russians planned to crush this new state, but to forestall them Napoleon marched to Moscow in 1812. 85,000 Poles served in his army. After his defeat most of the Grand Duchy was transferred to Russia, giving Russia a further 3 million Polish and 300,000 Jewish citizens.

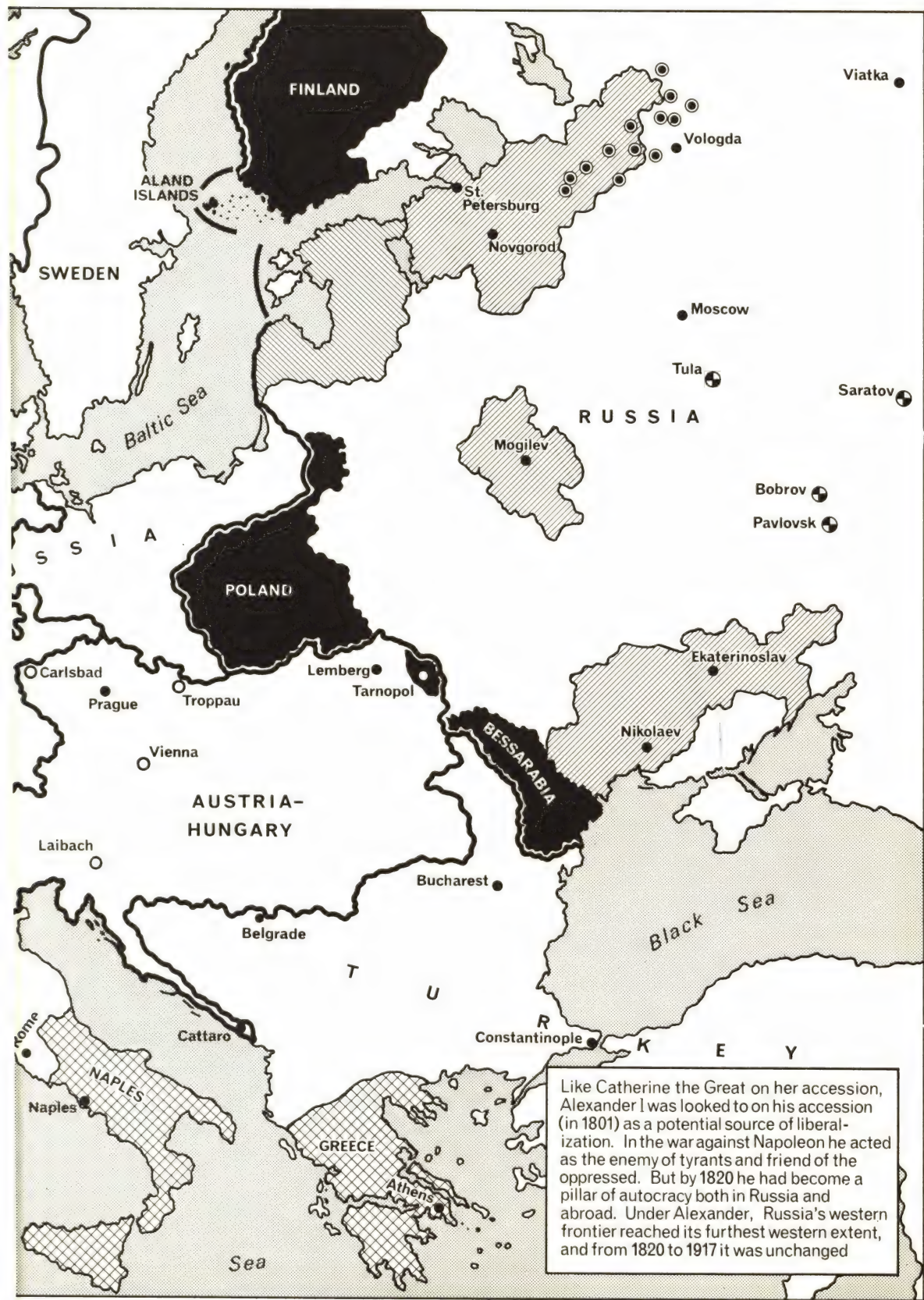
RUSSIA AND EUROPE 1801 - 1825

THE LAST FIVE TSARS

Alexander I	1801 - 1825
Nicholas I	1825 - 1855
Alexander II	1855 - 1881
Alexander III	1881 - 1894
Nicholas II	1894 - 1917

-  Area in which all landless serfs were given their freedom 1816
-  Estates between Novgorod and Vologda from which 1600 male serfs and their families were sold to the owner of iron factories near Viatka; they resisted their transfer with arms, 1812-1813. In 1814 they were put down by armed force
-  Centres of conversion to Judaism 1796-1825. In 1825 all settlements were destroyed and the converts banished to Siberia and the Caucasus
-  Provinces in which Alexander I established Military Colonies 1810-1825. He hoped to create a permanent, self-sufficient military class, and turned complete villages of peasants into army camps. All male adults under 45 in selected areas had to wear military uniforms; children over 7 were given special military training
-  Conferences at which Russian influence was paramount, first in refusing to allow the desmemberment of defeated France; then in setting up a Polish state under Russian control; finally in upholding the supremacy of autocratic states
-  National revolutions outside Russia, to which Alexander I was opposed, and against which he supported Great Power intervention
-  Territory annexed by Russia, 1809-1815, Tarnopol was annexed in 1801 but returned to Austria in 1815
-  European frontiers in 1815

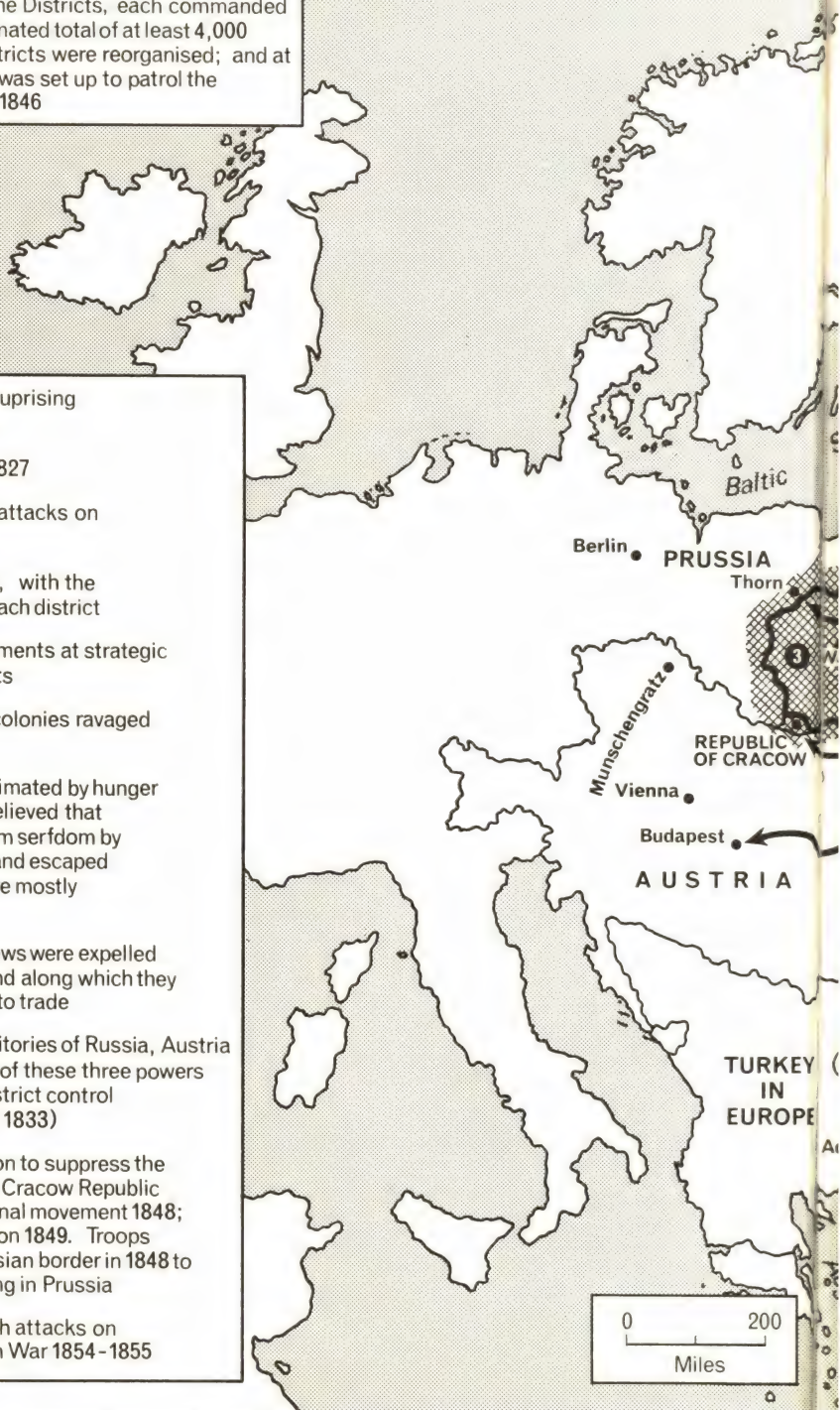


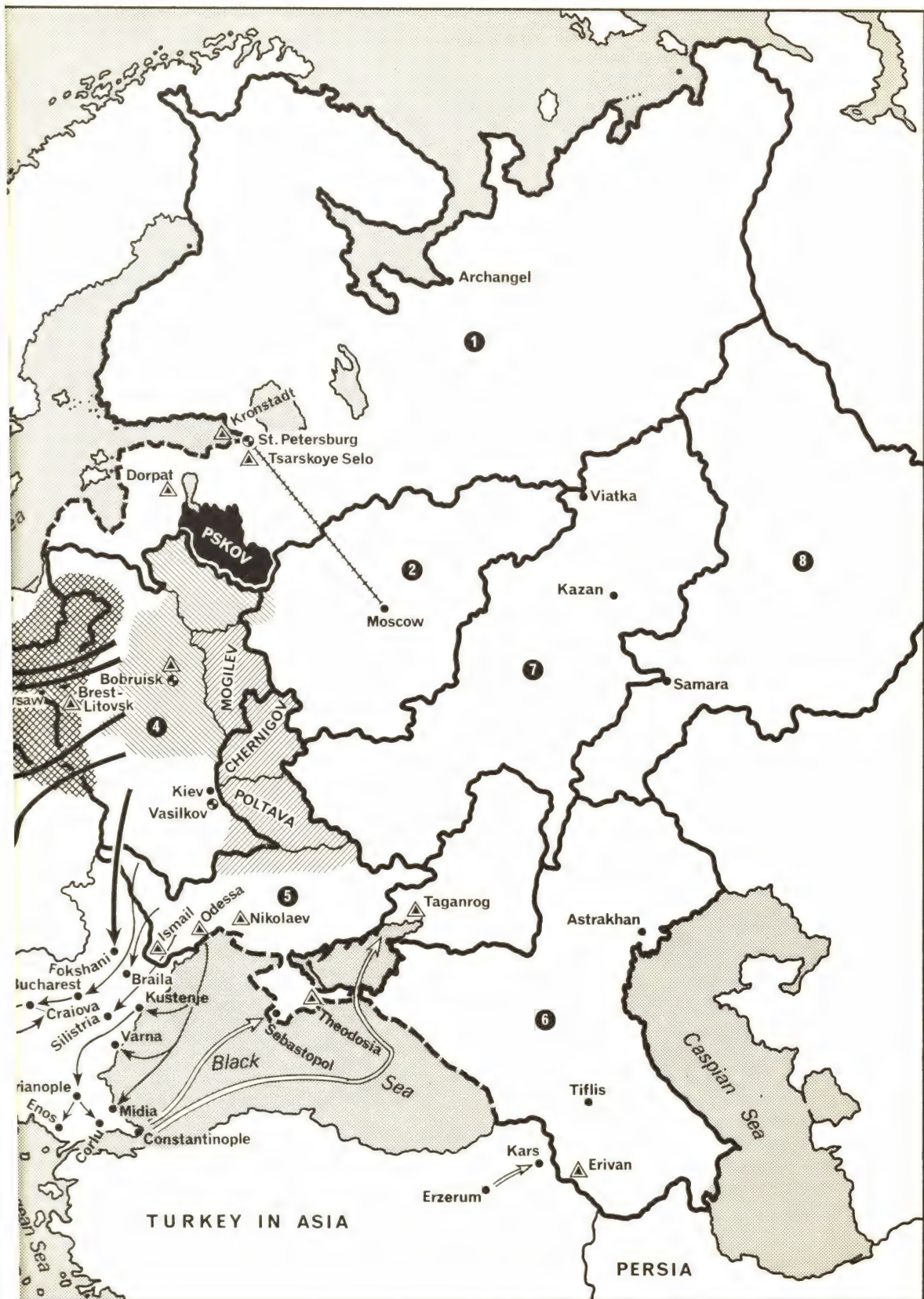


RUSSIA UNDER NICHOLAS I 1825 - 1855

Nicholas I, known as the Gendarme of Europe, was equally the gendarme of Russia. In 1827 he set up a special Corps of Gendarmes, as the main instrument of the political police. The country was divided into Gendarme Districts, each commanded by a General. There were an estimated total of at least 4,000 Gendarmes in 1837, when the Districts were reorganised; and at least 8,000 by 1855. A squadron was set up to patrol the Moscow-St. Petersburg railway in 1846

- Centres of the Decembrist uprising suppressed by force 1825
- Peasant uprising of 1826-1827
- ↙ Russian military and naval attacks on Turkey 1828-1829
- Gendarme districts in 1837, with the administrative number of each district
- ▲ Special Gendarme detachments at strategic towns, fortresses and ports
- ▨ Areas of revolt in military colonies ravaged by cholera 1831
- ▩ Areas of revolt of serfs decimated by hunger and drought 1847. They believed that they would be released from serfdom by working on the railroads, and escaped from their owners, but were mostly rounded up by the army.
- Coastline from which all Jews were expelled between 1827 and 1830, and along which they were forbidden to settle or to trade
- ▦ Predominantly, Polish territories of Russia, Austria and Germany, which each of these three powers guaranteed to keep under strict control (Treaty of Munschengratz, 1833)
- ↖ Russian military intervention to suppress the the Polish revolt 1831; the Cracow Republic 1846; the Moldavian national movement 1848; and the Hungarian revolution 1849. Troops were also sent to the Prussian border in 1848 to discourage any Polish rising in Prussia
- ↗ British, French and Turkish attacks on Russia during the Crimean War 1854-1855





After Napoleon's defeat in 1814, Russia set up its new Polish territory as a separate kingdom, CONGRESS POLAND, ruled directly by the Tsar. After 1814, Alexander I adopted a liberal, pro-Polish policy. But in 1825 his successor, Nicholas I, began to restrict Polish liberties. In 1830 the Poles rose in open war against Russian rule. They hoped for help from France, but it never came. The revolt was crushed by superior Russian force.

THE POLISH REVOLT IN 1831



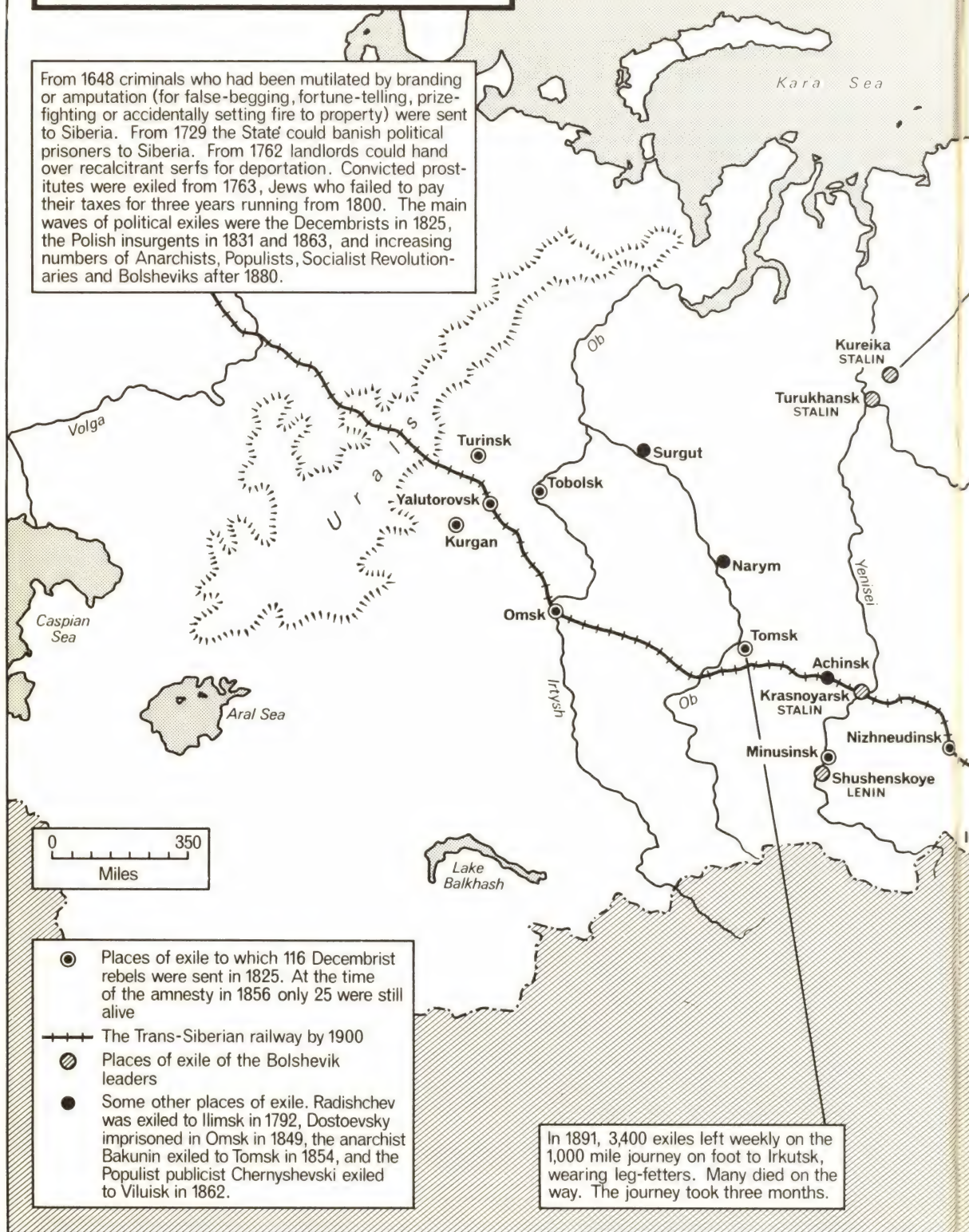
The Polish rising of 1831 was largely the work of the Polish aristocracy and land-owners. But by 1860 discontent against Russian rule had spread to the middle classes and intelligentsia. The revolt of 1861 took place throughout Congress Poland. It was crushed after three years of bitter fighting, during which time the Russians had to call in Austrian and Prussian military help

THE POLISH REVOLT IN 1861



THE SIBERIAN EXILES 1648-1917

From 1648 criminals who had been mutilated by branding or amputation (for false-begging, fortune-telling, prize-fighting or accidentally setting fire to property) were sent to Siberia. From 1729 the State could banish political prisoners to Siberia. From 1762 landlords could hand over recalcitrant serfs for deportation. Convicted prostitutes were exiled from 1763, Jews who failed to pay their taxes for three years running from 1800. The main waves of political exiles were the Decembrists in 1825, the Polish insurgents in 1831 and 1863, and increasing numbers of Anarchists, Populists, Socialist Revolutionaries and Bolsheviks after 1880.

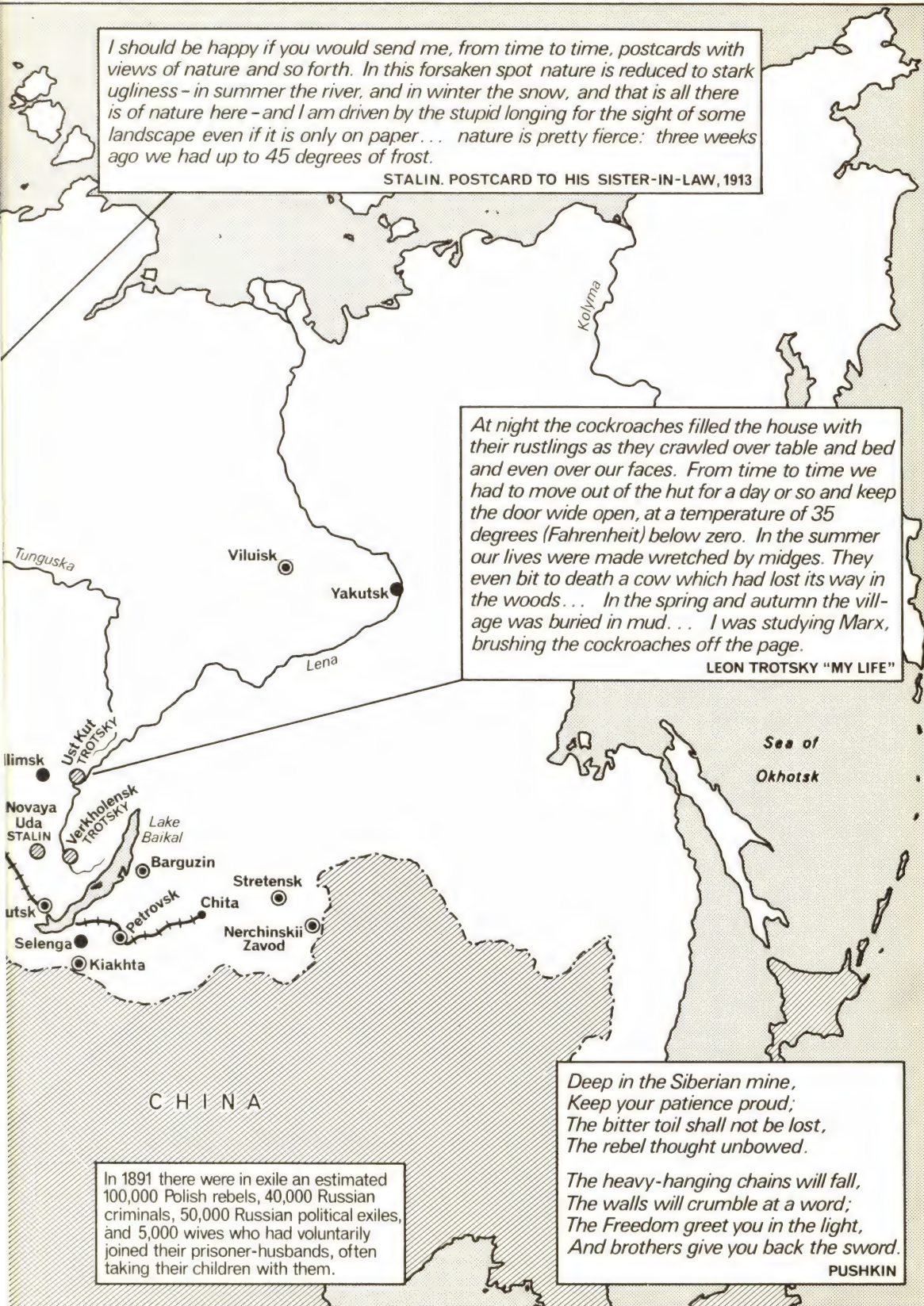


I should be happy if you would send me, from time to time, postcards with views of nature and so forth. In this forsaken spot nature is reduced to stark ugliness - in summer the river, and in winter the snow, and that is all there is of nature here - and I am driven by the stupid longing for the sight of some landscape even if it is only on paper. . . . nature is pretty fierce: three weeks ago we had up to 45 degrees of frost.

STALIN. POSTCARD TO HIS SISTER-IN-LAW, 1913

At night the cockroaches filled the house with their rustlings as they crawled over table and bed and even over our faces. From time to time we had to move out of the hut for a day or so and keep the door wide open, at a temperature of 35 degrees (Fahrenheit) below zero. In the summer our lives were made wretched by midges. They even bit to death a cow which had lost its way in the woods. . . . In the spring and autumn the village was buried in mud. . . . I was studying Marx, brushing the cockroaches off the page.

LEON TROTSKY "MY LIFE"



C H I N A

In 1891 there were in exile an estimated 100,000 Polish rebels, 40,000 Russian criminals, 50,000 Russian political exiles, and 5,000 wives who had voluntarily joined their prisoner-husbands, often taking their children with them.

*Deep in the Siberian mine,
Keep your patience proud;
The bitter toil shall not be lost,
The rebel thought unbowed.*

*The heavy-hanging chains will fall,
The walls will crumble at a word;
The Freedom greet you in the light,
And brothers give you back the sword.*

PUSHKIN

THE ANARCHISTS 1840-1906

"What is property? Property is theft" wrote the French philosopher Proudhon, the father of anarchism, in 1840. He urged the destruction of officialdom, bureaucracy money and state organisation in order to make all men equal and free. But he shunned violent revolt, fearing that revolution might bring new tyranny. The Russian, Bakunin, bent anarchism to violence. "The passion to destroy is at the same time a passion to create," he wrote in 1842. Bakunin believed that the Russian peasant would be the instrument of anarchic revolt, and encouraged terrorist acts. The murder of Tsar Alexander II at St. Petersburg in 1881 encouraged further assassinations, aimed at provoking revolution. The Russian anarchist, Prince Kropotkin, said after the execution of one of the 5 assassins: "By her death she was dealing an even more terrible blow, from which the autocracy will never recover."



RUSSIAN INDUSTRY BY 1860

0 200
Miles



PEASANT DISCONTENT 1827–1860



SERFS IN 1860



RUSSIAN TRADE WITH CHINA 1850 - 1870

The success of Russian trade with China in the 1850's illustrates both the difficulties posed by Russia's geography, and the persistence of Russian traders. From Moscow to Kiakhta was a 4,000 mile journey, almost entirely by river, along seven different rivers. From Maimaichin to Peking was a further 1,000 miles, mostly across desert, using camels or ox-carts. The complete journey could take up to three years

TAKEN TO RUSSIA

Tea, rhubarb, sugar-sweets, fireworks, ink, dried fruits, wooden lacquer teacups, tobacco, bamboo blinds, toys, silk and cotton goods, paintings

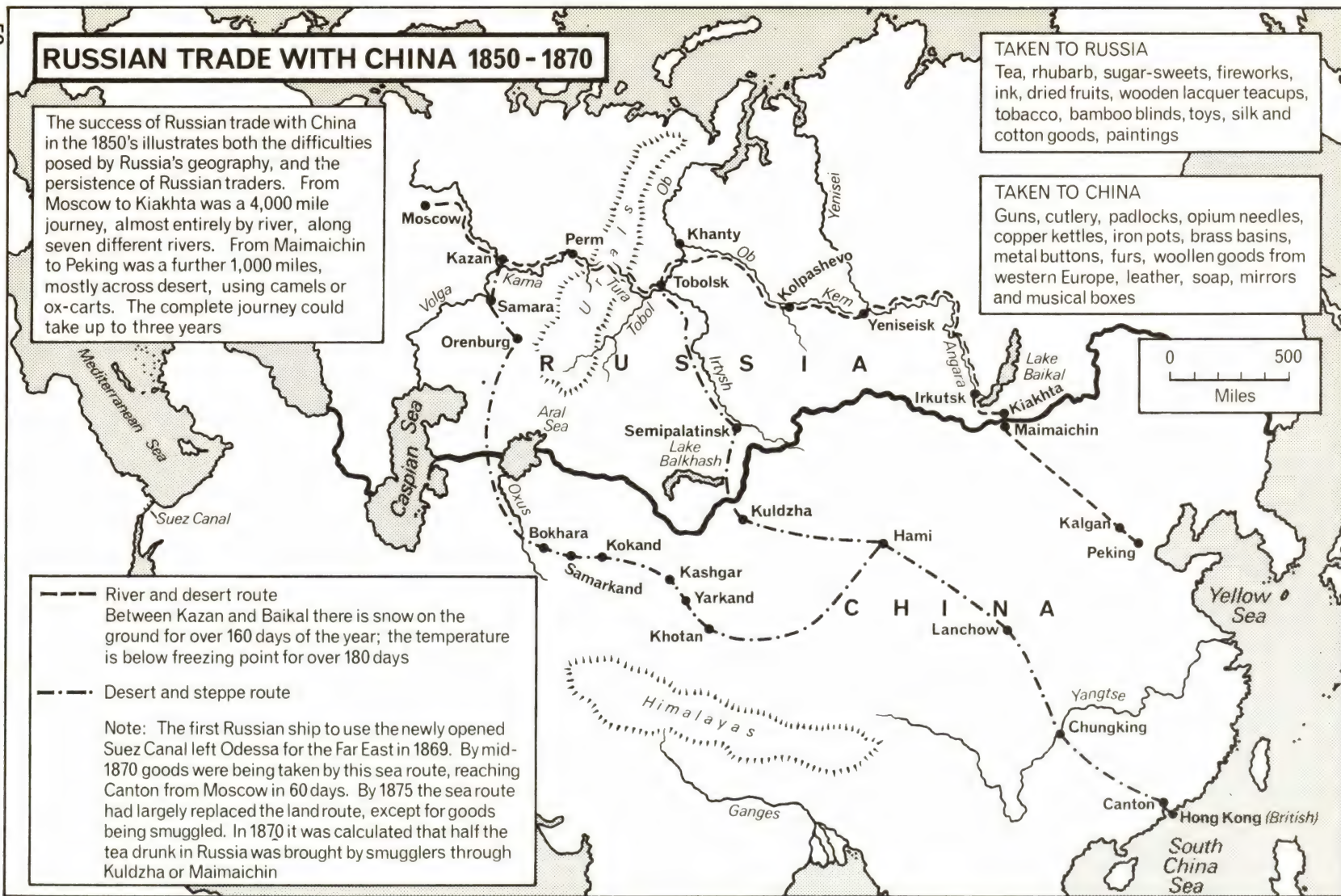
TAKEN TO CHINA

Guns, cutlery, padlocks, opium needles, copper kettles, iron pots, brass basins, metal buttons, furs, woollen goods from western Europe, leather, soap, mirrors and musical boxes




— River and desert route
Between Kazan and Baikal there is snow on the ground for over 160 days of the year; the temperature is below freezing point for over 180 days

- - - Desert and steppe route

Note: The first Russian ship to use the newly opened Suez Canal left Odessa for the Far East in 1869. By mid-1870 goods were being taken by this sea route, reaching Canton from Moscow in 60 days. By 1875 the sea route had largely replaced the land route, except for goods being smuggled. In 1870 it was calculated that half the tea drunk in Russia was brought by smugglers through Kuldzha or Maimaichin



THE FAR EAST 1850-1890

- Russian border in 1850
-  Areas in which Russia feared British penetration, following Britain's war against China in 1840
-  Chinese territory annexed by Russia under the Aigun Treaty of 1858, making the Amur River the Russian-Chinese boundary
-  Chinese territory annexed by Russia in 1860, cutting China off from any outlet to the Sea of Japan

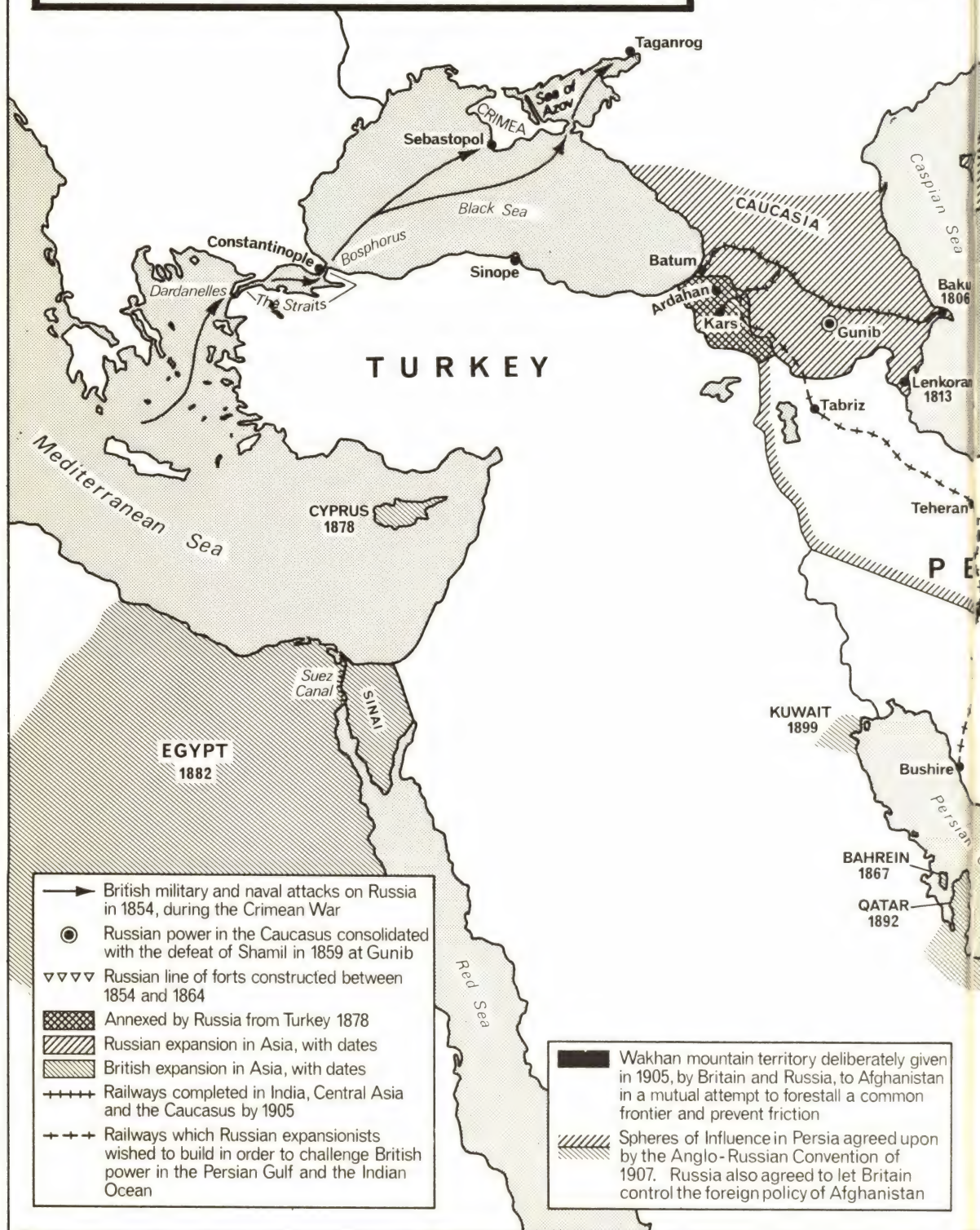
1867 Under joint Russian-Japanese rule. Russia tried to populate the island by sending to it convicts and exiles
1875 Transferred to Russia in exchange for the Kurile Islands
In 1900 populated by 30,000 Russians, mostly exiles and convicts



To counter British and French activity in China, Nikolai Muraviev was made Governor-General of Eastern Siberia in 1847. For 14 years he advocated a policy of territorial expansion. He wanted a Russian alliance with the United States, to counter British ambition. Russia annexed 400,000 square miles of Chinese territory, 1858 and 1860; the size of France and Germany combined, but with a population of only 15,000. The compulsory settlement of "Cossack Armies" from European Russia, and the offer of cheap land, raised the population to just over 100,000 by 1880 and 310,000 in 1897.

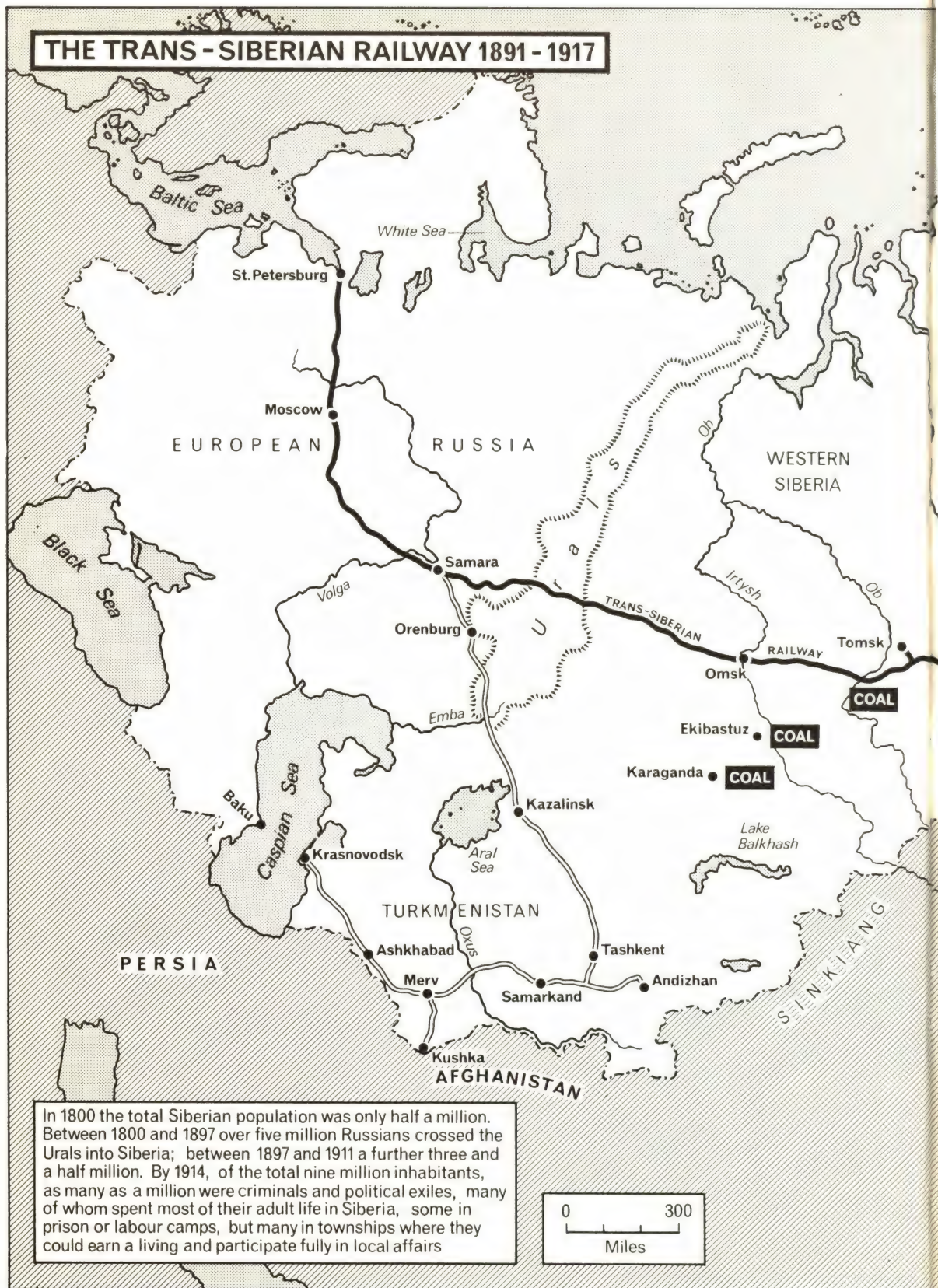
ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONFLICT AND EXPANSION IN CENTRAL ASIA 1846-1907

R U S S

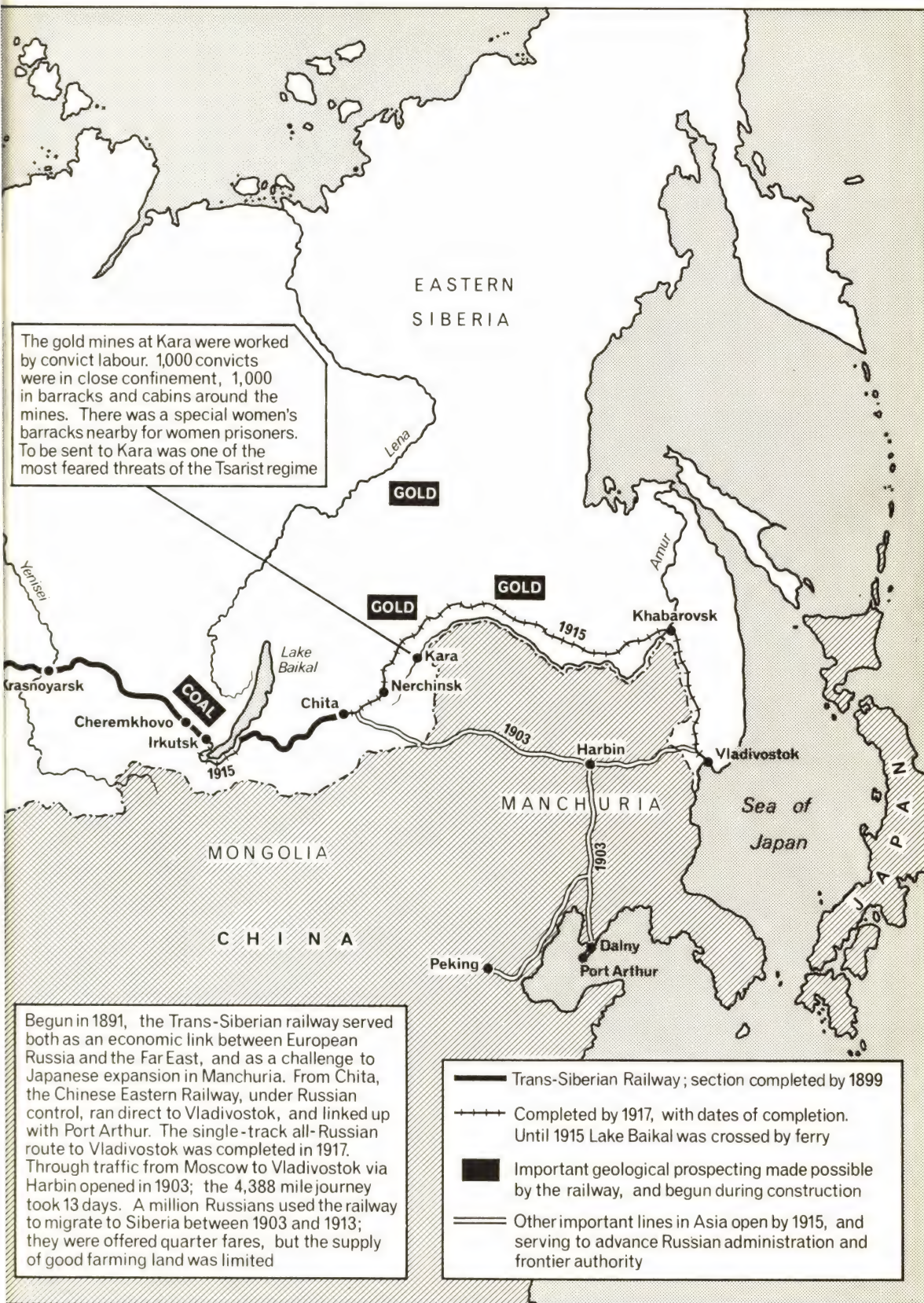




THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY 1891-1917



In 1800 the total Siberian population was only half a million. Between 1800 and 1897 over five million Russians crossed the Urals into Siberia; between 1897 and 1911 a further three and a half million. By 1914, of the total nine million inhabitants, as many as a million were criminals and political exiles, many of whom spent most of their adult life in Siberia, some in prison or labour camps, but many in townships where they could earn a living and participate fully in local affairs



RUSSIA AND THE EUROPEAN POWERS 1872-1887







0 200
Miles



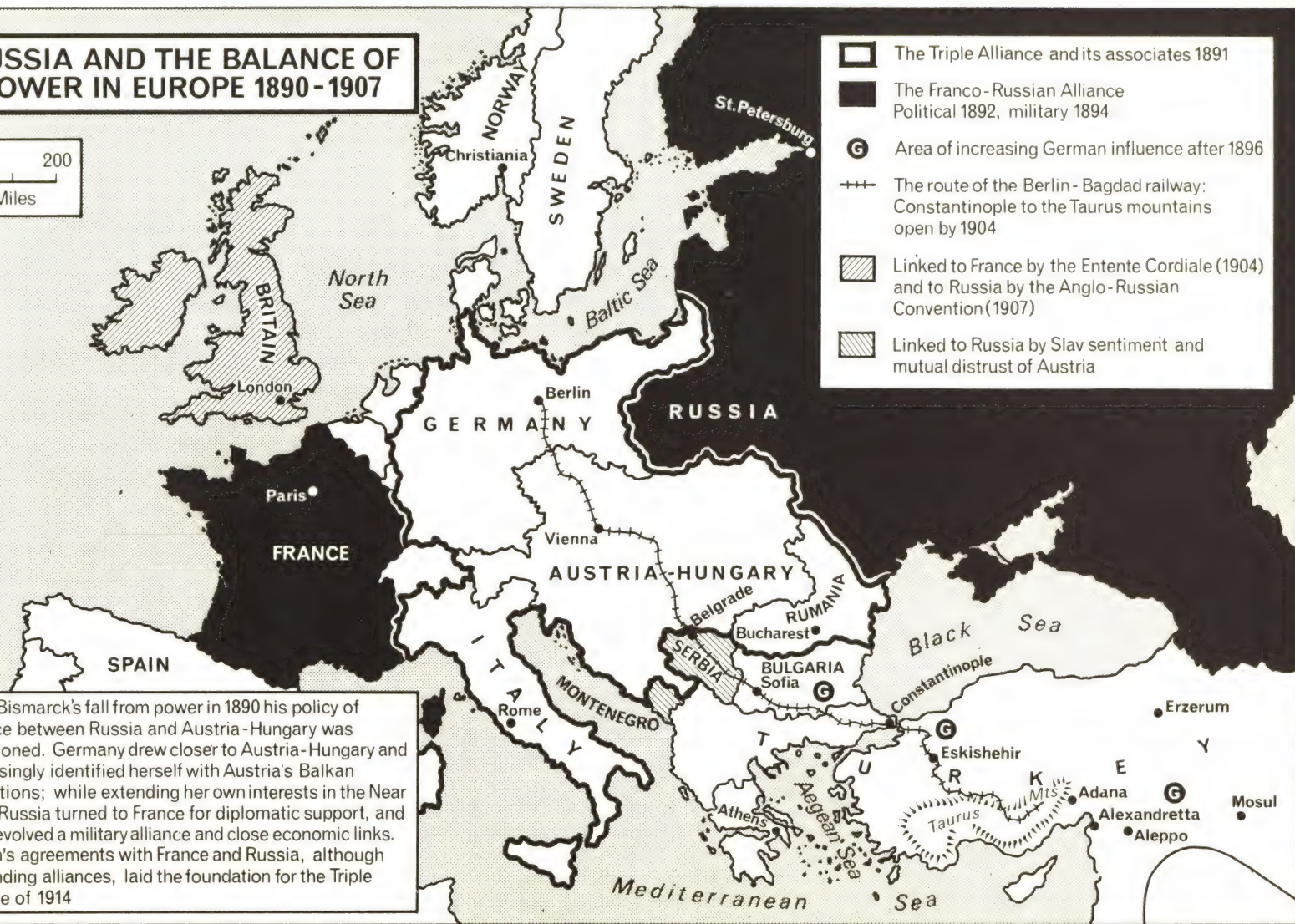
Russia's alignment with Germany and Austria-Hungary was determined by the desire to perpetuate the Great Power control of central Europe, and particularly of the Polish lands of the three powers inaugurated in 1815 by Alexander I. But Austria-Hungary and Germany drew continually closer together and gained their own further allies. Austria-Hungary and Russia both hoped to dominate the Balkans, but Bismarck prevented this conflict from leading to war by dividing the Balkans into two spheres of influence; and by making strong efforts not to align Germany on the side of Austria against Russia, principally by the Reinsurance Treaty of 1887 between Germany and Russia

RUSSIA AND THE BALANCE OF POWER IN EUROPE 1890-1907

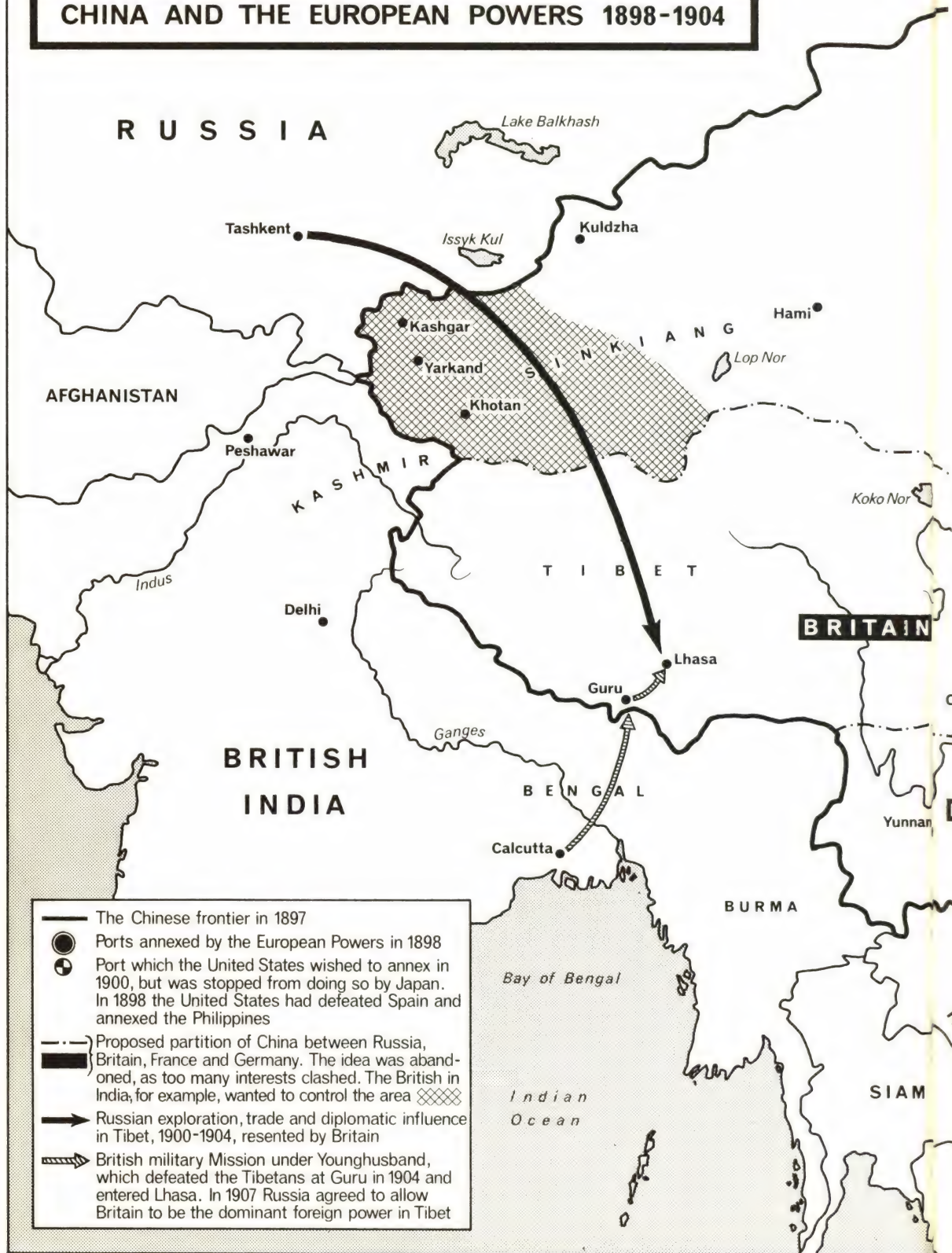
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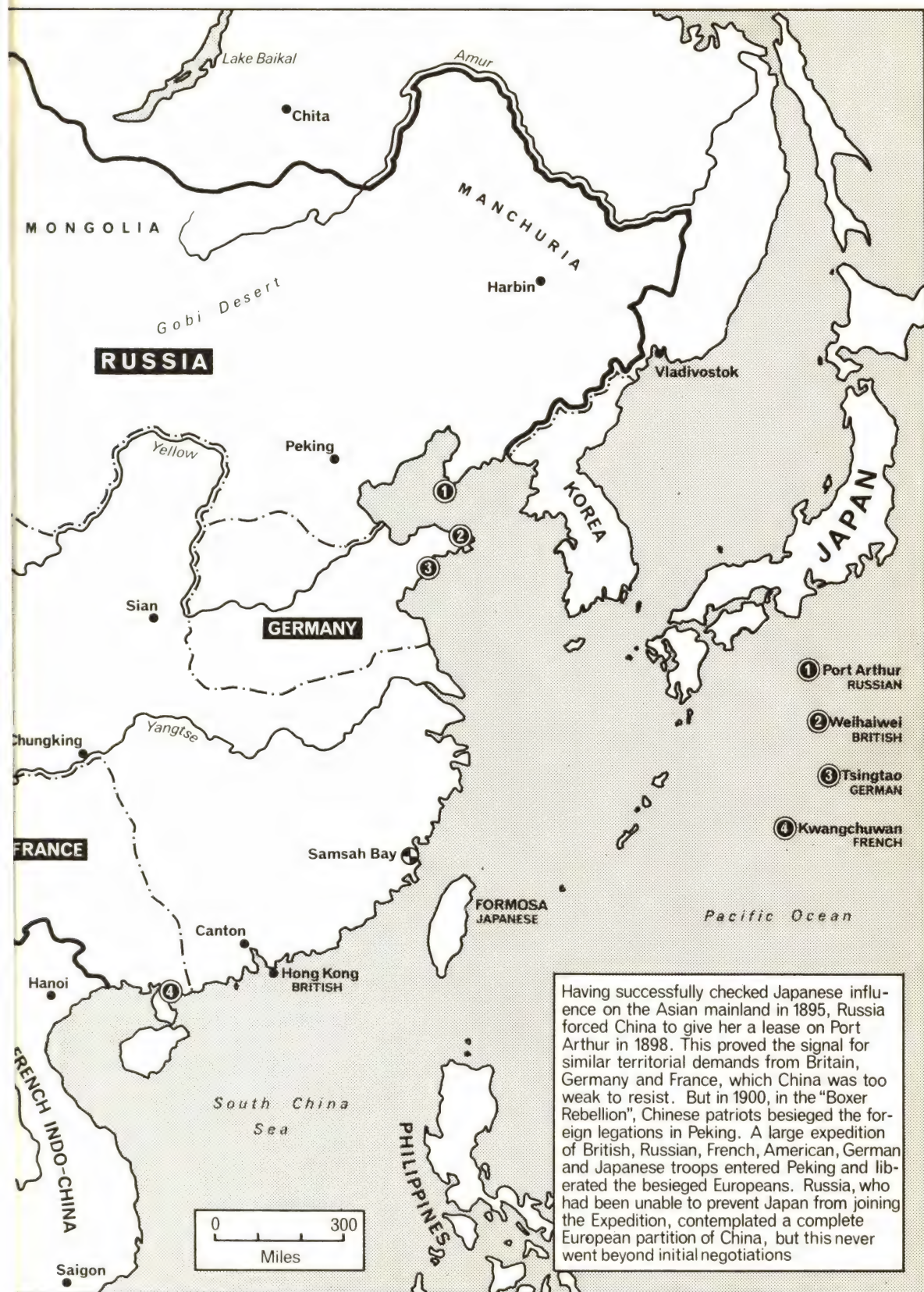
-  The Triple Alliance and its associates 1891
-  The Franco-Russian Alliance Political 1892, military 1894
-  Area of increasing German influence after 1896
-  The route of the Berlin-Bagdad railway: Constantinople to the Taurus mountains open by 1904
-  Linked to France by the Entente Cordiale (1904) and to Russia by the Anglo-Russian Convention (1907)
-  Linked to Russia by Slav sentiment and mutual distrust of Austria

After Bismarck's fall from power in 1890 his policy of balance between Russia and Austria-Hungary was abandoned. Germany drew closer to Austria-Hungary and increasingly identified herself with Austria's Balkan aspirations; while extending her own interests in the Near East. Russia turned to France for diplomatic support, and soon evolved a military alliance and close economic links. Britain's agreements with France and Russia, although not binding alliances, laid the foundation for the Triple Entente of 1914



CHINA AND THE EUROPEAN POWERS 1898-1904





Having successfully checked Japanese influence on the Asian mainland in 1895, Russia forced China to give her a lease on Port Arthur in 1898. This proved the signal for similar territorial demands from Britain, Germany and France, which China was too weak to resist. But in 1900, in the "Boxer Rebellion", Chinese patriots besieged the foreign legations in Peking. A large expedition of British, Russian, French, American, German and Japanese troops entered Peking and liberated the besieged Europeans. Russia, who had been unable to prevent Japan from joining the Expedition, contemplated a complete European partition of China, but this never went beyond initial negotiations

RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN THE FAR EAST 1860-1895

The struggle between Russia and Japan in the Far East was long and bitter. In 1860 Russia acquired an outlet on the Sea of Japan. The Japanese at once adopted a forward policy in China and Korea. When Japan defeated China in 1895 she expected to make wide territorial gains. But Russia, France, Britain and Germany combined to deprive Japan of the fruits of victory. This led to deep anti-Russian resentment throughout Japan. Throughout this period, European penetration in south China continued unabated.

Kamchatka: part of Russia in 1650. Since 1750 used largely as a place of exile for criminals and political prisoners. Russian schoolboys were often threatened that slackers would be "sent to Kamchatka" - the furthest corner of the classroom. The peninsula has over 20 active volcanoes.





WAR DEAD 1904-05

Russian	120,000
Japanese	75,000

THE RUSSIAN RESPONSE IN THE FAR EAST 1895-1905

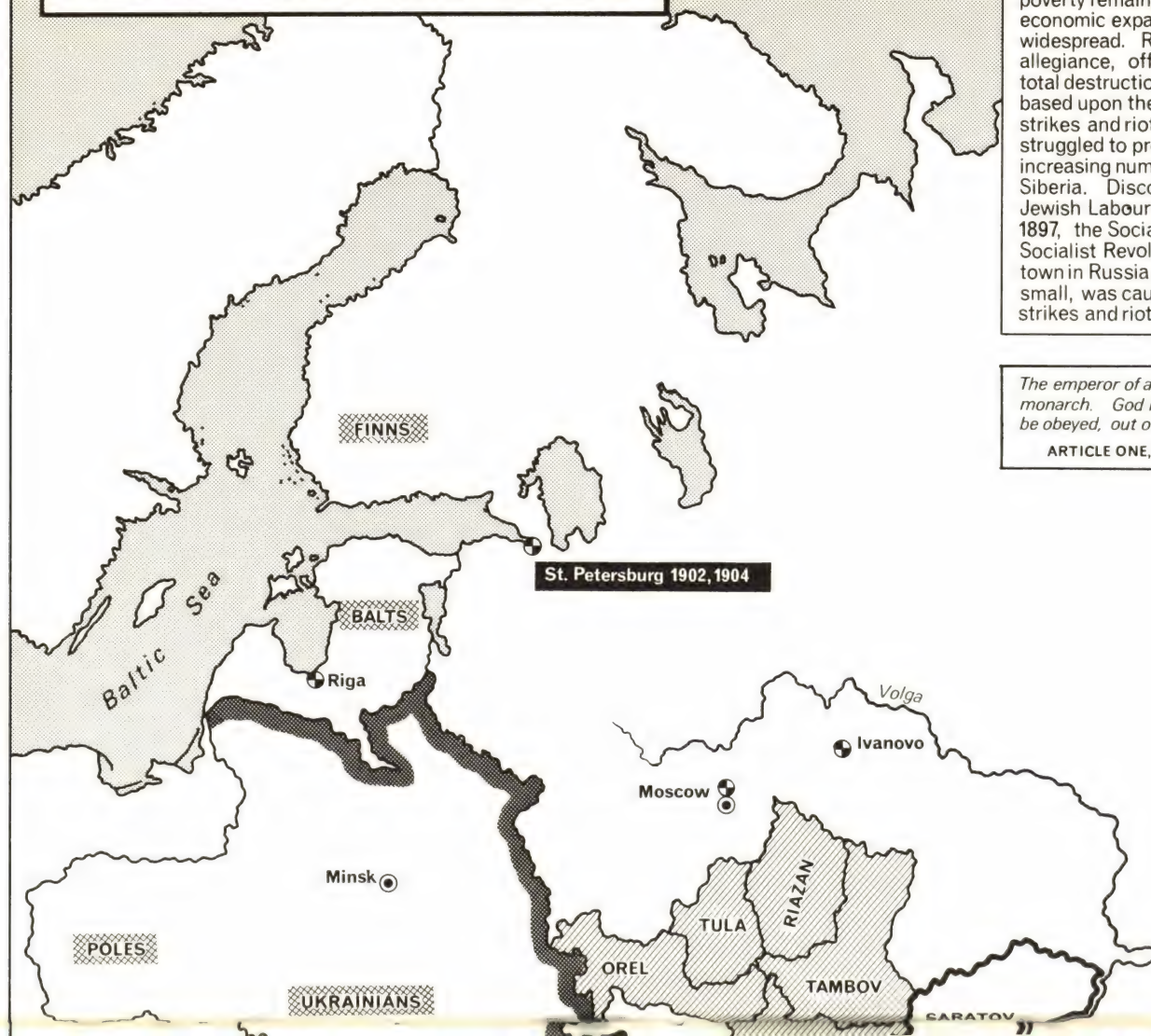


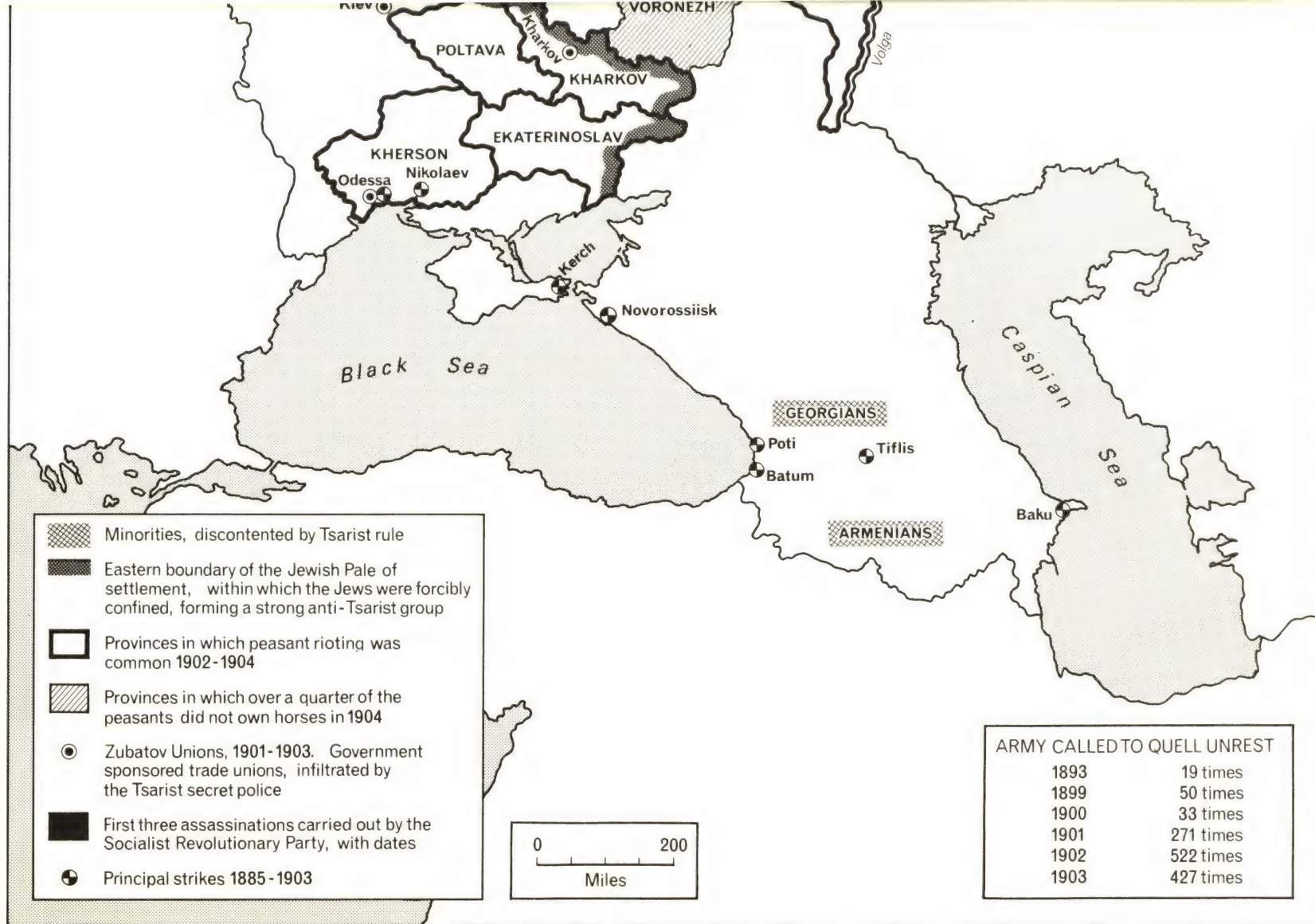
PRELUDE TO REVOLUTION 1894 - 1904

Despite the abolition of Serfdom in 1860, peasant poverty remained widespread. Despite Russia's economic expansion in the 1890's, urban hardship was widespread. Revolutionary groups competed for allegiance, offering various panaceas: anarchy, the total destruction of the autocracy, and a new world based upon the dignity of labour. There were frequent strikes and riots after 1890. The Tsarist police struggled to prevent the mounting violence. An increasing number of political activists were exiled to Siberia. Discontent continued unabated: the General Jewish Labour League (the 'Bund') was founded in 1897, the Social Democrat Labour Party in 1898, the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1901. By 1904 every town in Russia, and almost every factory, however small, was caught in the upsurge of popular revolt, strikes and riots.

The emperor of all the Russias is an autocratic and unlimited monarch. God himself commands that his supreme power be obeyed, out of conscience as well as fear

ARTICLE ONE, FUNDAMENTAL LAWS OF THE EMPIRE 1892





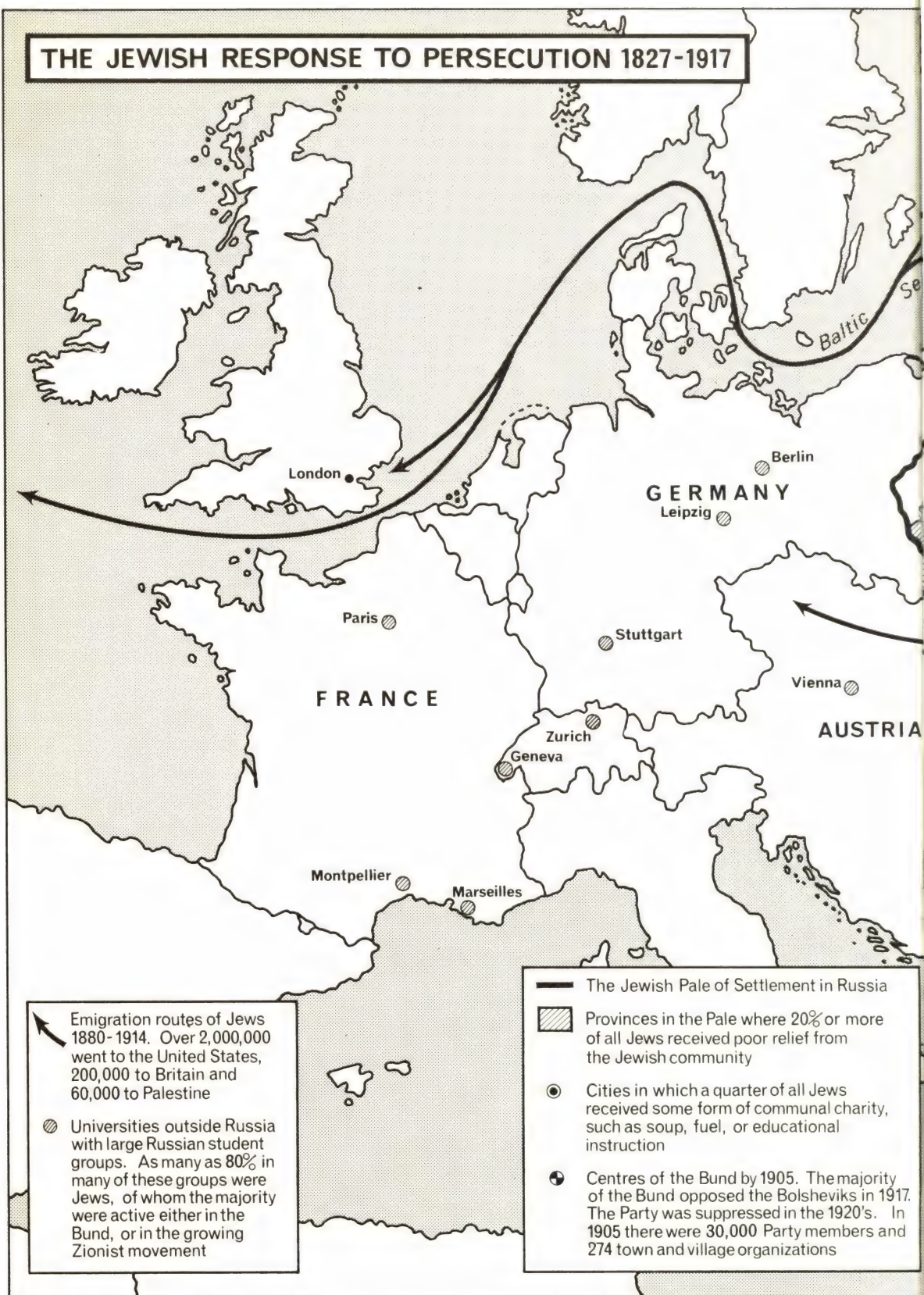
THE JEWS AND THEIR ENEMIES 1648-1917

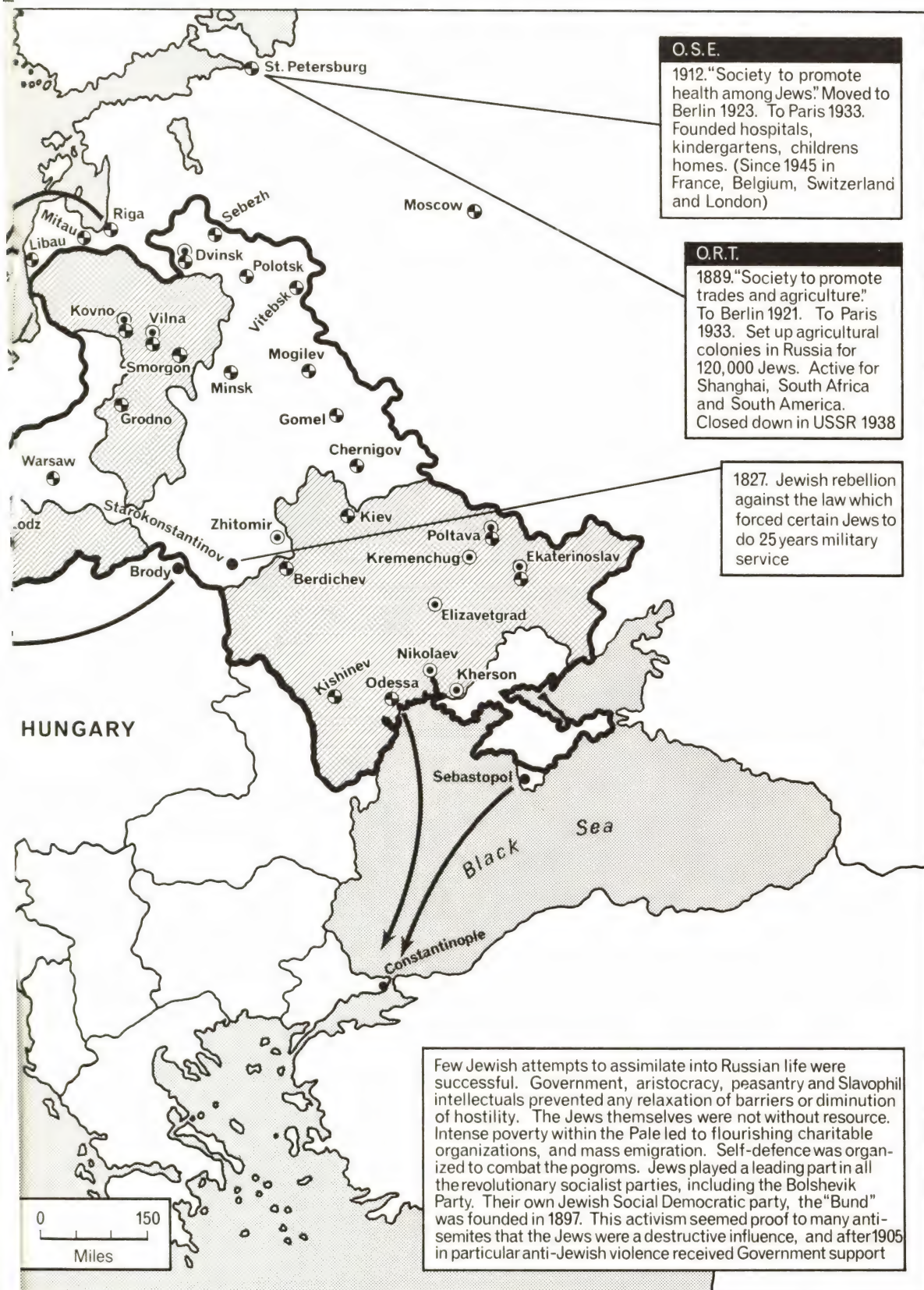


The three main anti-Jewish groups in Imperial Russia were the peasants and Cossacks of the Ukraine, the intellectual Slavophiles, and the Tsarist Government and aristocracy. The peasants and Cossacks saw the rich Jew as an exploiter, the poor Jew as a rival, and the intellectual Jew as a dangerous revolutionary. The Slavophiles believed in the sacred mission of the Slav peoples, under the guidance of their Orthodox Tsar; they wanted Russia to adopt a strong pro-Slav, and anti-Turk policy, and saw the Jew as anti-Christ, an alien on Russian soil, and a subversive influence acting against Russian interests. Both peasants and Slavophiles were in many ways supported by the Government, whose laws discriminated against the Jews, and whose Pale of Settlement confined them



THE JEWISH RESPONSE TO PERSECUTION 1827-1917





O.S.E.

1912. "Society to promote health among Jews." Moved to Berlin 1923. To Paris 1933. Founded hospitals, kindergartens, childrens homes. (Since 1945 in France, Belgium, Switzerland and London)

O.R.T.

1889. "Society to promote trades and agriculture" To Berlin 1921. To Paris 1933. Set up agricultural colonies in Russia for 120,000 Jews. Active for Shanghai, South Africa and South America. Closed down in USSR 1938

1827. Jewish rebellion against the law which forced certain Jews to do 25 years military service

Few Jewish attempts to assimilate into Russian life were successful. Government, aristocracy, peasantry and Slavophil intellectuals prevented any relaxation of barriers or diminution of hostility. The Jews themselves were not without resource. Intense poverty within the Pale led to flourishing charitable organizations, and mass emigration. Self-defence was organized to combat the pogroms. Jews played a leading part in all the revolutionary socialist parties, including the Bolshevik Party. Their own Jewish Social Democratic party, the "Bund" was founded in 1897. This activism seemed proof to many anti-semites that the Jews were a destructive influence, and after 1905 in particular anti-Jewish violence received Government support

RUSSIAN INDUSTRY BY 1900

Principal exports in 1914
as a percentage of the total:

Cereals	9%
Timber	7%
Petroleum	6%
Eggs	5%
Flax	5%
Butter	2%
Sugar	2%

Principal imports in 1914
as a percentage of the total:

Rawcotton	17%
Machinery and metal goods	13%
Tea	} each 5%
Coal	
Iron	
Lead	
Copper	



- The Russian frontier 1815-1914
- - - Railways by 1900. Many of these were financed by French money. There was also high French investment in Russia's industrial development, especially in southern Russia
- Important manufacturing centres
- ⊙ Heavy industry, principally iron, steel and metalworks
- ⊕ Textiles
- ⊗ Manufactured food, principally sugar
- ▨ Areas with the greatest influx of workers from other regions
- Ports with flourishing import and export trades by 1900

RUSSIA'S MAIN MARKETS

Britain	23%
Germany	23%
Holland	10%

MAIN EXPORTERS TO RUSSIA

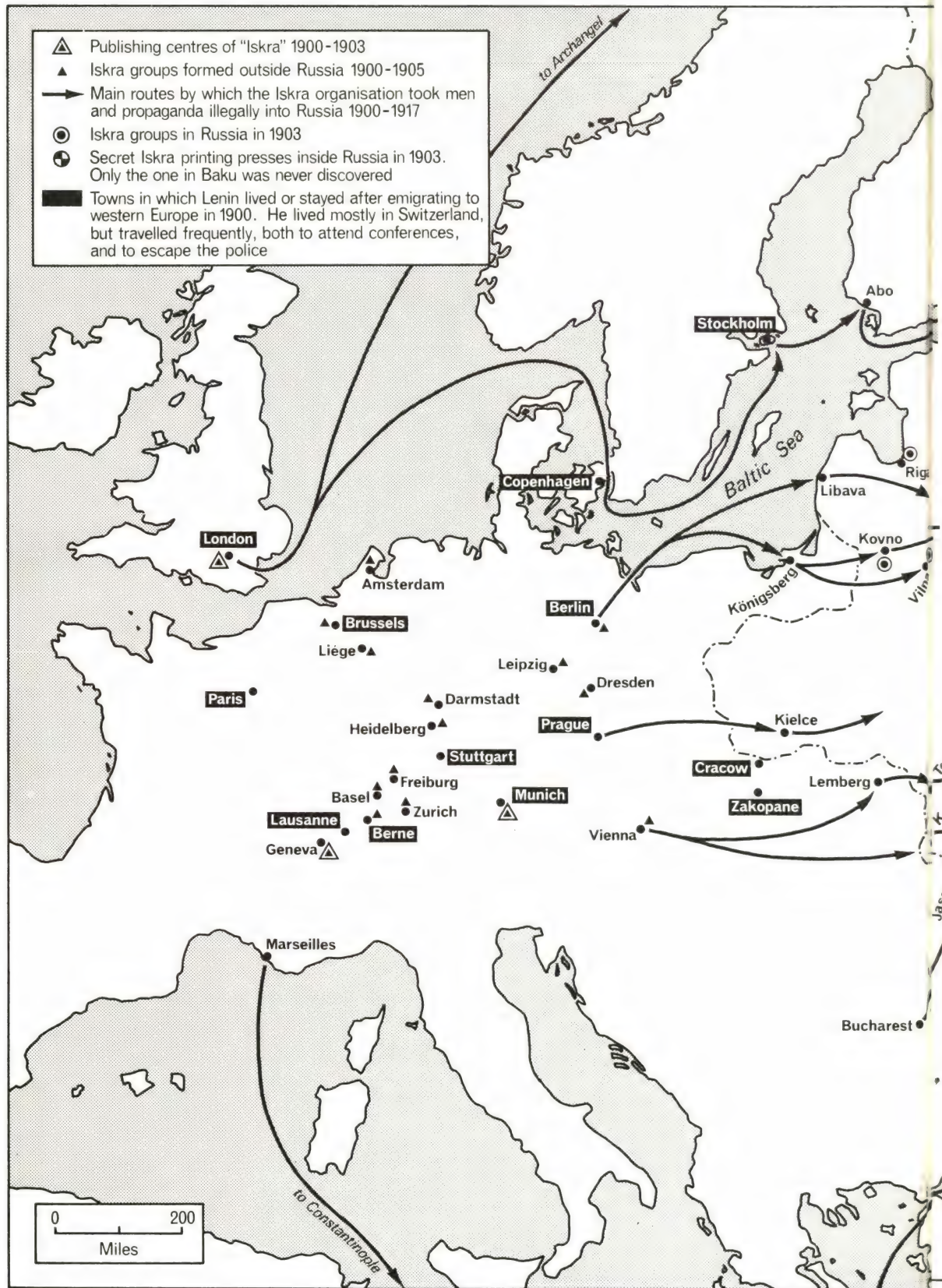
Germany	34%
Britain	15%
United States	9%

0 200
Miles

THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARIES 1902-1922

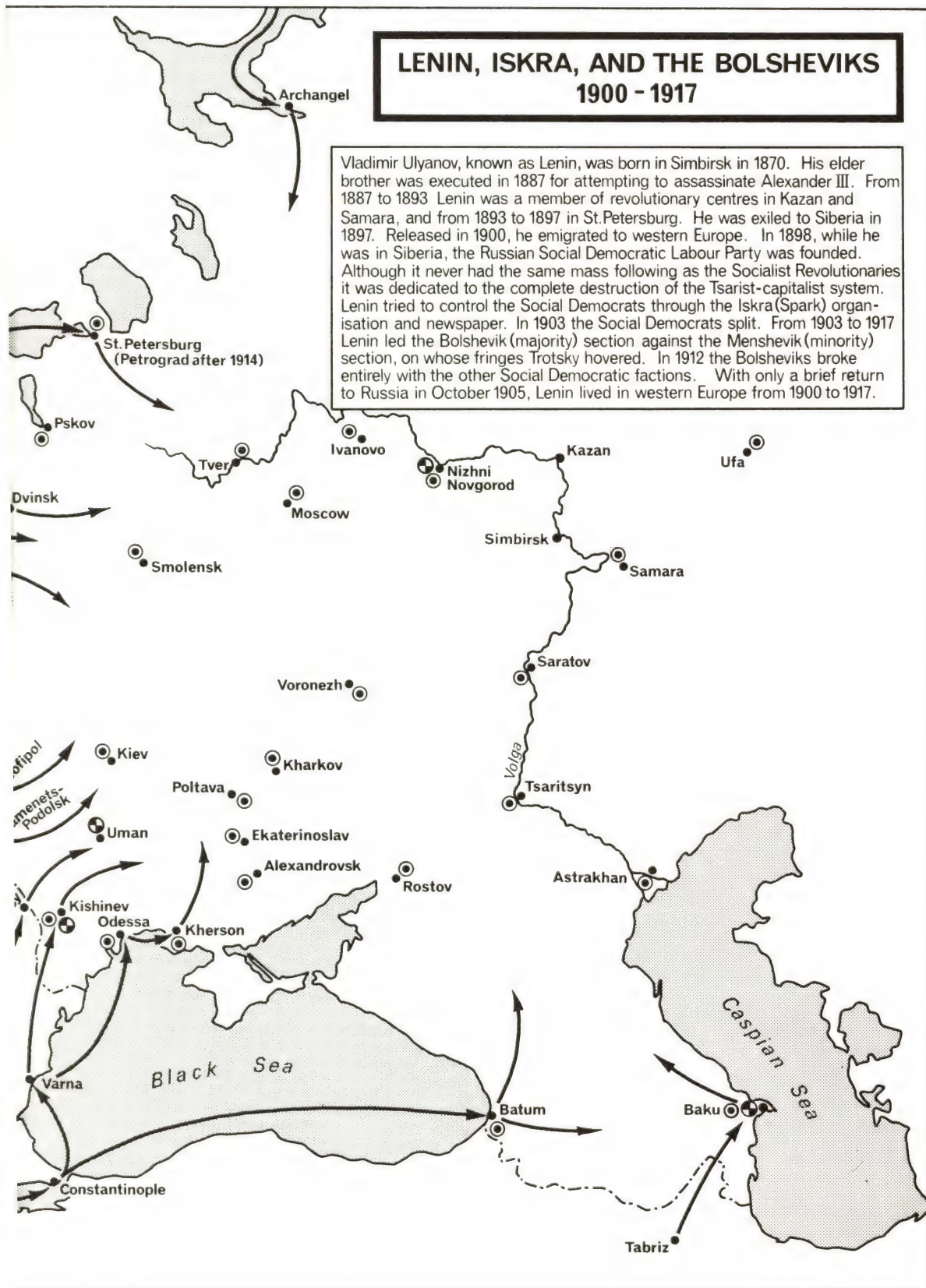


- △ Publishing centres of "Iskra" 1900-1903
- ▲ Iskra groups formed outside Russia 1900-1905
- Main routes by which the Iskra organisation took men and propaganda illegally into Russia 1900-1917
- ⊙ Iskra groups in Russia in 1903
- ⊕ Secret Iskra printing presses inside Russia in 1903. Only the one in Baku was never discovered
- Towns in which Lenin lived or stayed after emigrating to western Europe in 1900. He lived mostly in Switzerland, but travelled frequently, both to attend conferences, and to escape the police



LENIN, ISKRA, AND THE BOLSHEVIKS 1900 - 1917

Vladimir Ulyanov, known as Lenin, was born in Simbirsk in 1870. His elder brother was executed in 1887 for attempting to assassinate Alexander III. From 1887 to 1893 Lenin was a member of revolutionary centres in Kazan and Samara, and from 1893 to 1897 in St. Petersburg. He was exiled to Siberia in 1897. Released in 1900, he emigrated to western Europe. In 1898, while he was in Siberia, the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party was founded. Although it never had the same mass following as the Socialist Revolutionaries it was dedicated to the complete destruction of the Tsarist-capitalist system. Lenin tried to control the Social Democrats through the Iskra (Spark) organisation and newspaper. In 1903 the Social Democrats split. From 1903 to 1917 Lenin led the Bolshevik (majority) section against the Menshevik (minority) section, on whose fringes Trotsky hovered. In 1912 the Bolsheviks broke entirely with the other Social Democratic factions. With only a brief return to Russia in October 1905, Lenin lived in western Europe from 1900 to 1917.



THE PROVINCES AND POPULATION OF EUROPEAN RUSSIA IN 1900



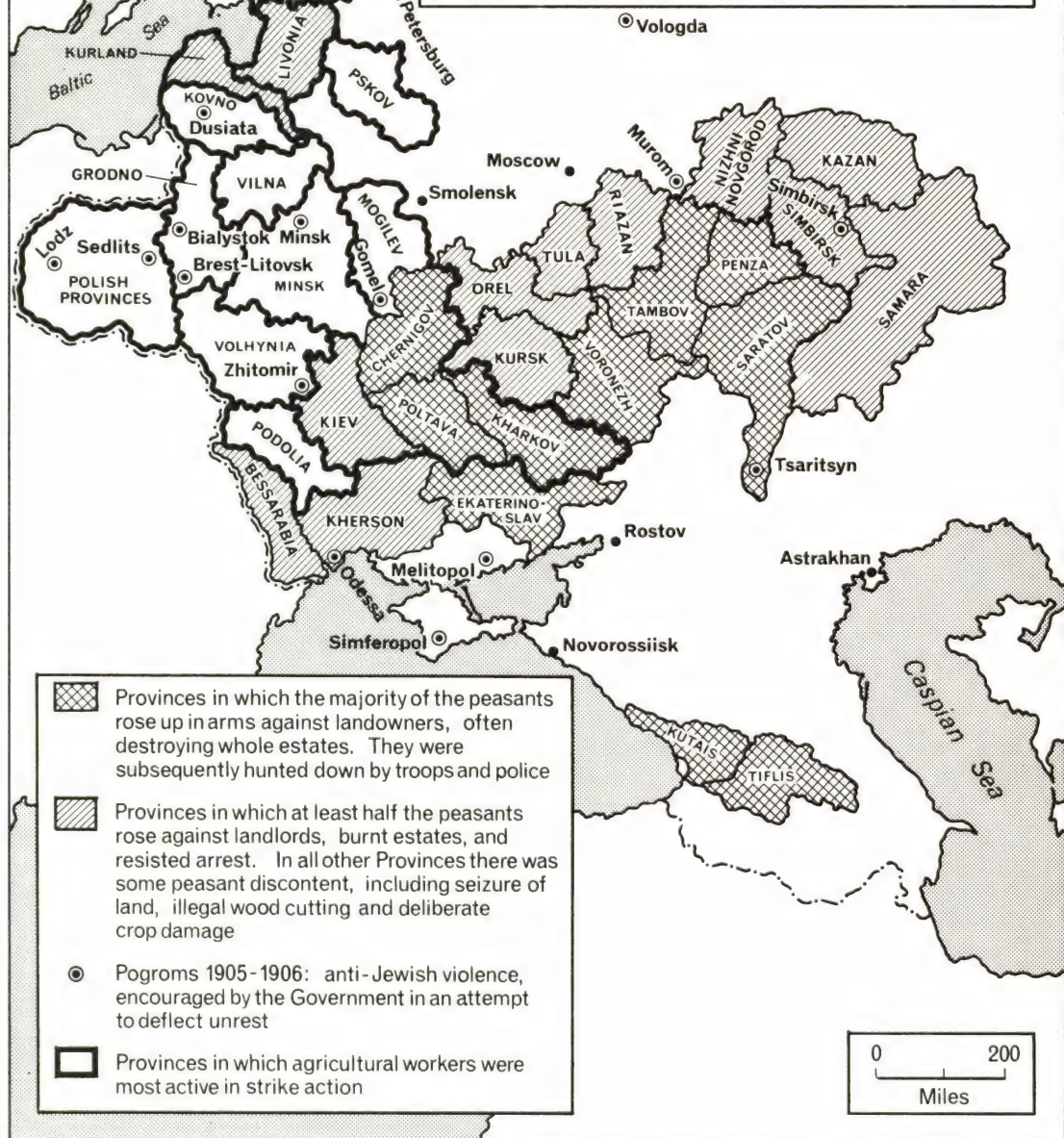
The first official Russian census was held in 1897. The total population was just over 129 million - nearly as large as the combined populations of Britain, France, and Germany. Over 80% of all Russians were peasants. Finland was an autonomous Duchy, and, like Poland, was subdivided into Provinces

MAIN NATIONAL & ETHNIC GROUPS IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA IN 1900

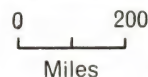
Russians	55 million
Ukrainians	22 million
Poles	8 million
White Russians	6 million
Jews	5 million
Balts	4 million
Caucasians	3 million
Germans	2 million

THE 1905 REVOLUTION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

The 1905 revolution was the culmination of the desire among all sections of the population for greater participation in government. The immediate events had many causes: peasant poverty, harsh industrial conditions, widespread demoralization as a result of Russia's defeat at the hands of Japan, and resentment at the crude workings of Tsarist autocracy. But the revolutionary parties were surprised by the force of revolution and were swept along by its impetus. The revolution was crushed by military force, and reforms were then introduced which helped to satisfy some of the nationwide longing for political representation. Between 1907 and 1914 the revolutionary Parties seemed to lose some of their fervour; most of their leaders were still in exile in Siberia or, like Lenin, abroad.



THE 1905 REVOLUTION IN THE TOWNS



BLOODY SUNDAY : ST. PETERSBURG
200,000 people gathered at the Winter Palace on 9 January 1905. Unarmed, they wished to appeal to Tsar Nicholas II for better working conditions and an end to the war with Japan. Their main plea was for elections based upon universal suffrage. It was a Sunday. Many carried ikons. But the Tsar had left the city, and troops fired on the crowd. As many as 500 people were killed, and over 3,000 wounded

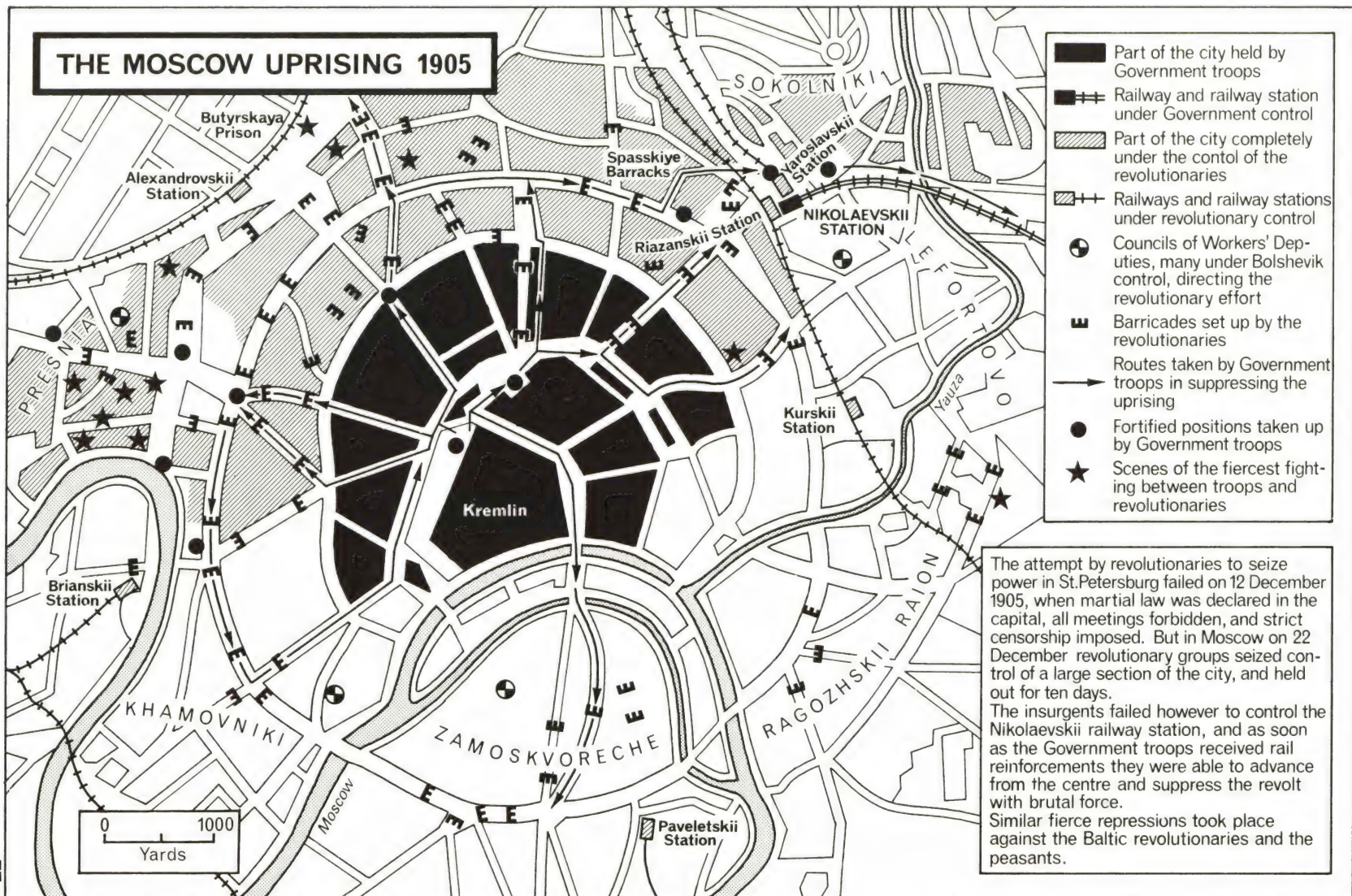
Russian State Expenditure 1903 - 13 (in million roubles)	
The war with Japan	3,016
Railways	886
Defence	455
Bad harvests	403
Redemption of loans before due date	199
Ports	24
Military expeditions (China and Persia)	20

- Principal strike centres, 1905-1906, encouraged by all the revolutionary Parties. By December 1905 every town in Russia had suffered from industrial unrest
- ⊕ Revolutionary outbreaks in the Army and the Fleet; although these were widespread, the Army remained sufficiently loyal to the Tsar to crush the revolution by the end of 1906
- National groups who wanted a greater degree of autonomy and national recognition, and were particularly active in revolutionary activity At this time the Ukrainians, for example, were not allowed a single newspaper in their own language
- Uprisings in December 1905, suppressed by armed force

THE BATTLESHIP POTEMKIN
In the late summer of 1905 the crew of the Potemkin seized control of the ship, and for some months terrorized the Black Sea ports, even bombarding Odessa. They finally sought refuge in Rumania, where the ship was interned



THE MOSCOW UPRISING 1905



The attempt by revolutionaries to seize power in St. Petersburg failed on 12 December 1905, when martial law was declared in the capital, all meetings forbidden, and strict censorship imposed. But in Moscow on 22 December revolutionary groups seized control of a large section of the city, and held out for ten days.

The insurgents failed however to control the Nikolaevskii railway station, and as soon as the Government troops received rail reinforcements they were able to advance from the centre and suppress the revolt with brutal force.

Similar fierce repressions took place against the Baltic revolutionaries and the peasants.

RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS 1876-1885

0 100
Miles

Russia wanted to drive the Turk from Europe and dominate the Balkans. Britain supported Russian protests against Turkish atrocities against the Bulgarians in 1875, which led Russia to attack Turkey. After defeating the Turks at Plevna in 1876 Russia tried to set up a large independent Bulgaria, but Britain and Austria-Hungary challenged Russia's aspirations, and under German mediation Russia agreed to the creation of a much smaller Bulgaria. Austria advanced her own Balkan interests by occupying the former Turkish province of Bosnia, which she formally annexed in 1908, and entering Novi Pazar.



--- The boundary of Turkey-in-Europe 1876

□ Russian proposal for an independent "Big Bulgaria", agreed to by the Turks at the Treaty of San Stephano 1878

■ Bulgaria, autonomous, not independent, as allowed by Britain and Germany by the Treaty of Berlin 1878

▨ Turkish territory added to Serbia, Rumania and Montenegro (who each gained their independence from Turkey) by the Treaty of Berlin 1878; and to Greece in 1881

▩ Occupied by Austria-Hungary in 1878

▧ Added to Bulgaria in 1885, when Bulgaria became fully independent of Turkey

RUSSIA, THE BALKANS, AND THE COMING OF WAR 1912-1914

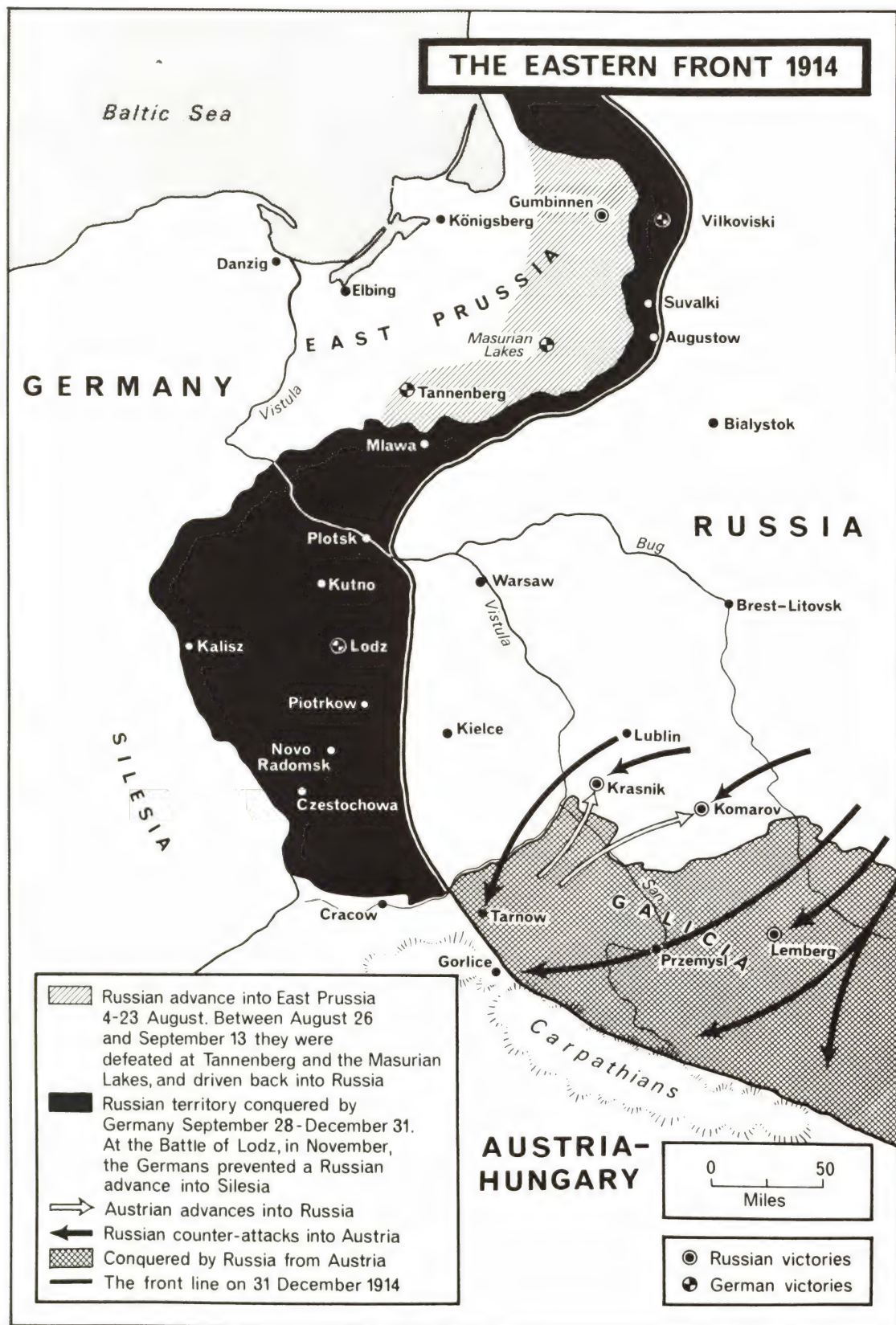


Russia's mid-century alignment with Germany was changed during the 1880's to a new alignment with France, while at the same time Austria and Germany drew closer together. In the two Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913 Turkey was driven almost entirely from Europe, but Russia's position did not improve; for as a result of Turkey's defeat Austrian influence increased even further. In June 1914 a Bosnian Serb murdered the Austrian heir to the throne, Archduke Franz-Ferdinand, at Sarajevo. Austria invaded Serbia on 28 July 1914. Russia then declared war on Austria. Germany supported her ally Austria and declared war on Russia. France and Britain joined Russia against Germany and Austria. Turkey attacked Russia in October 1914

GERMAN WAR AIMS IN WESTERN RUSSIA 1914-1918



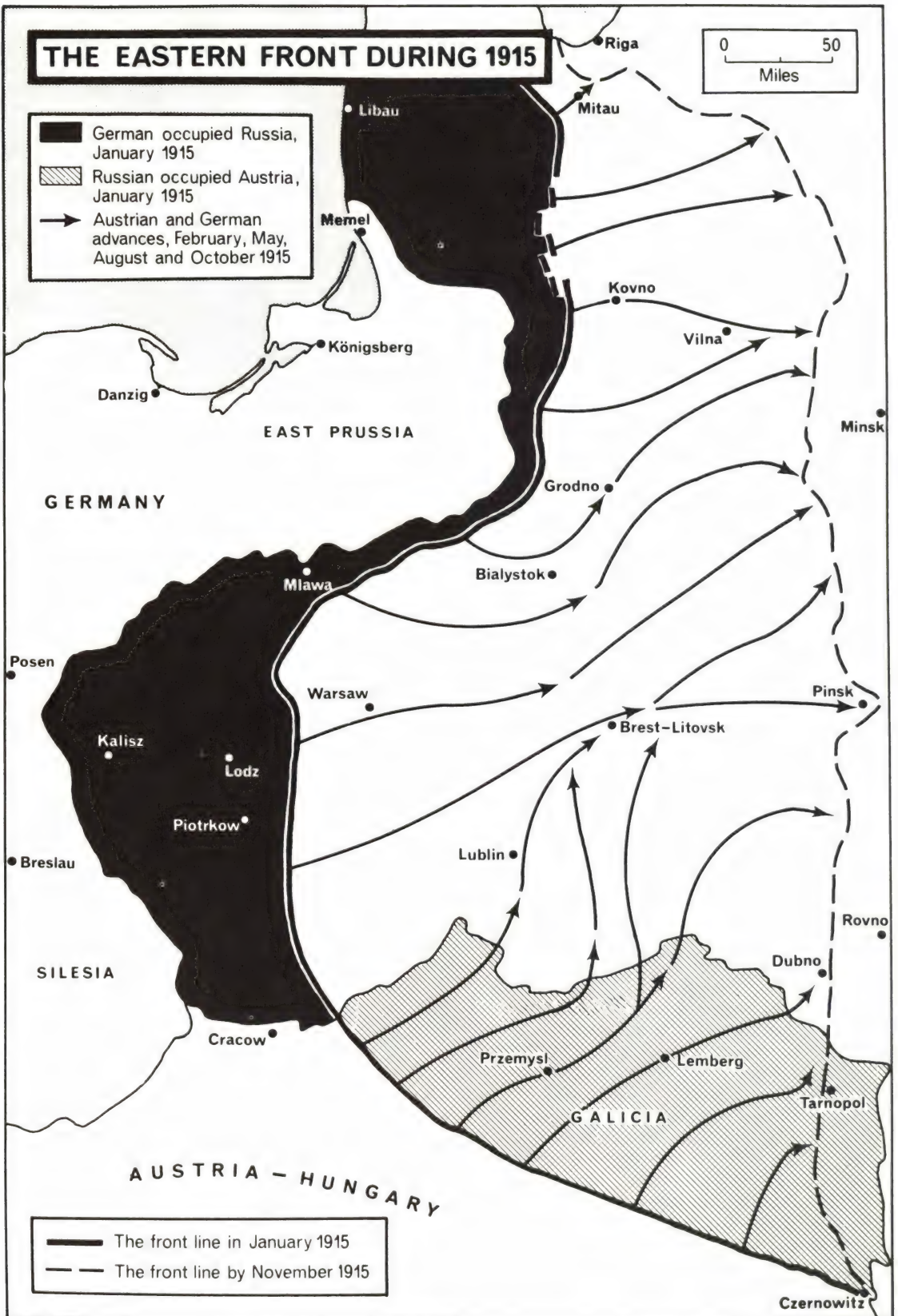
THE EASTERN FRONT 1914

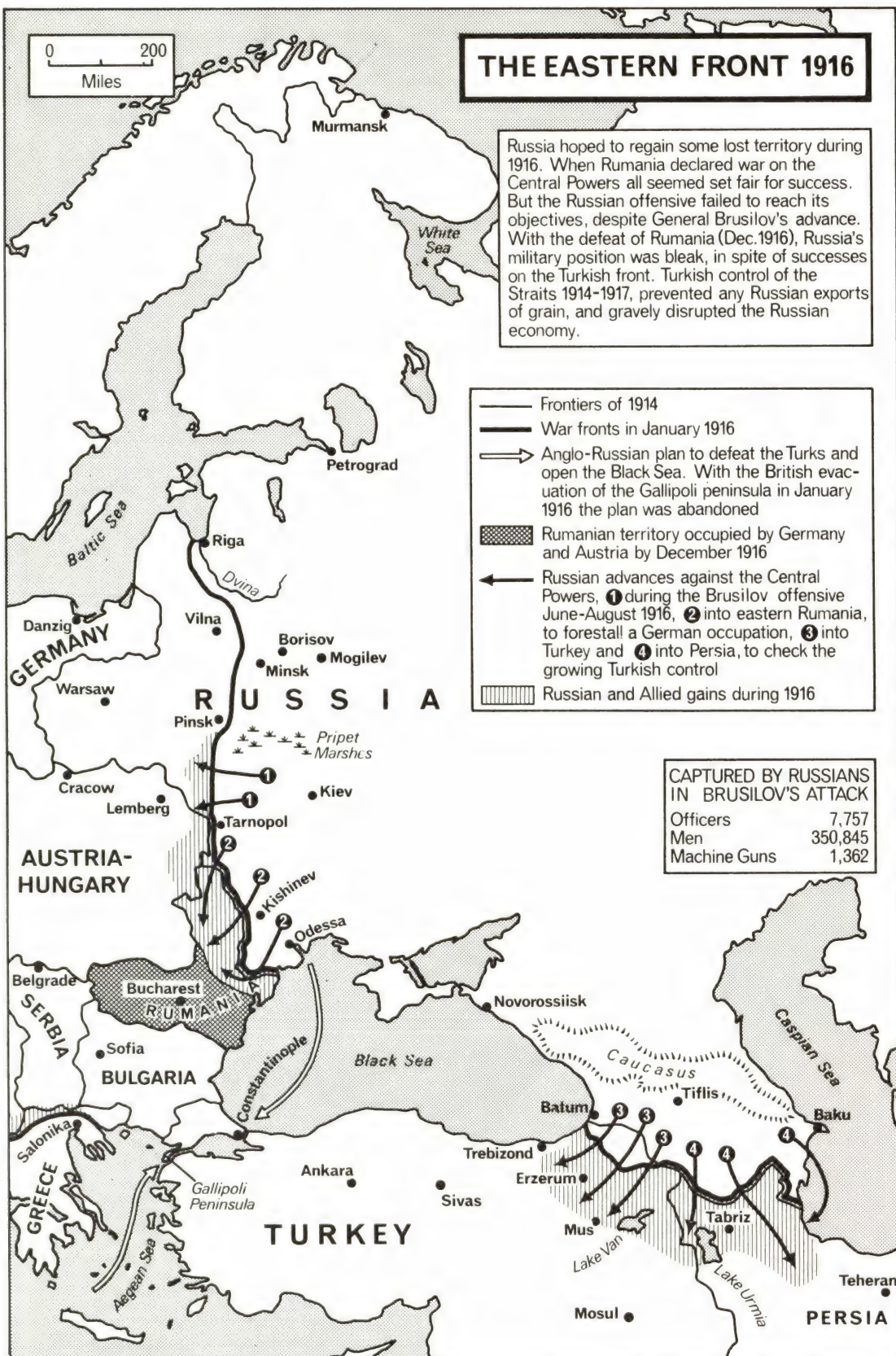


THE EASTERN FRONT DURING 1915

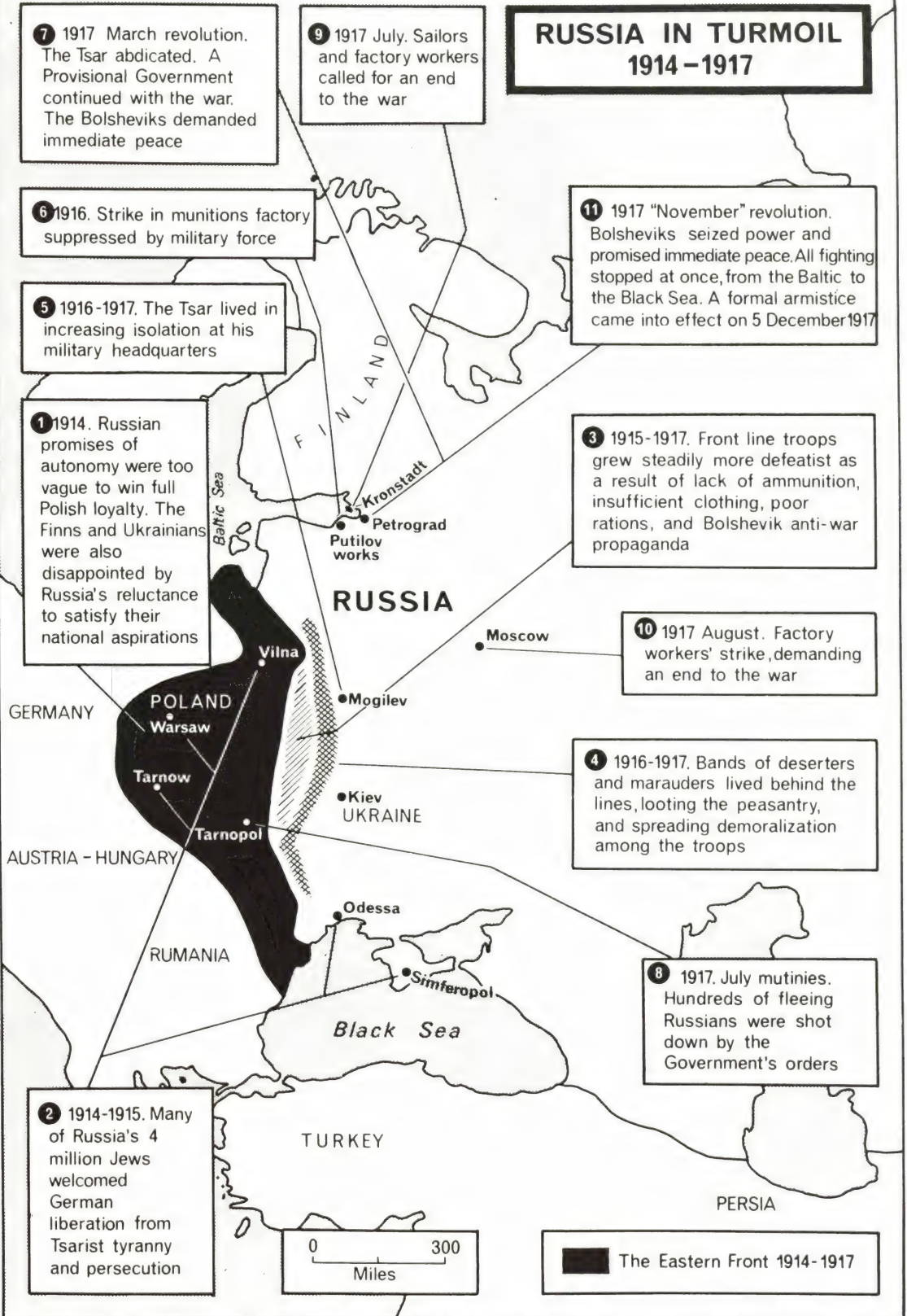
0 50
Miles

- German occupied Russia, January 1915
- Russian occupied Austria, January 1915
- Austrian and German advances, February, May, August and October 1915





RUSSIA IN TURMOIL 1914 - 1917



RUSSIA AND TURKEY 1914-1921

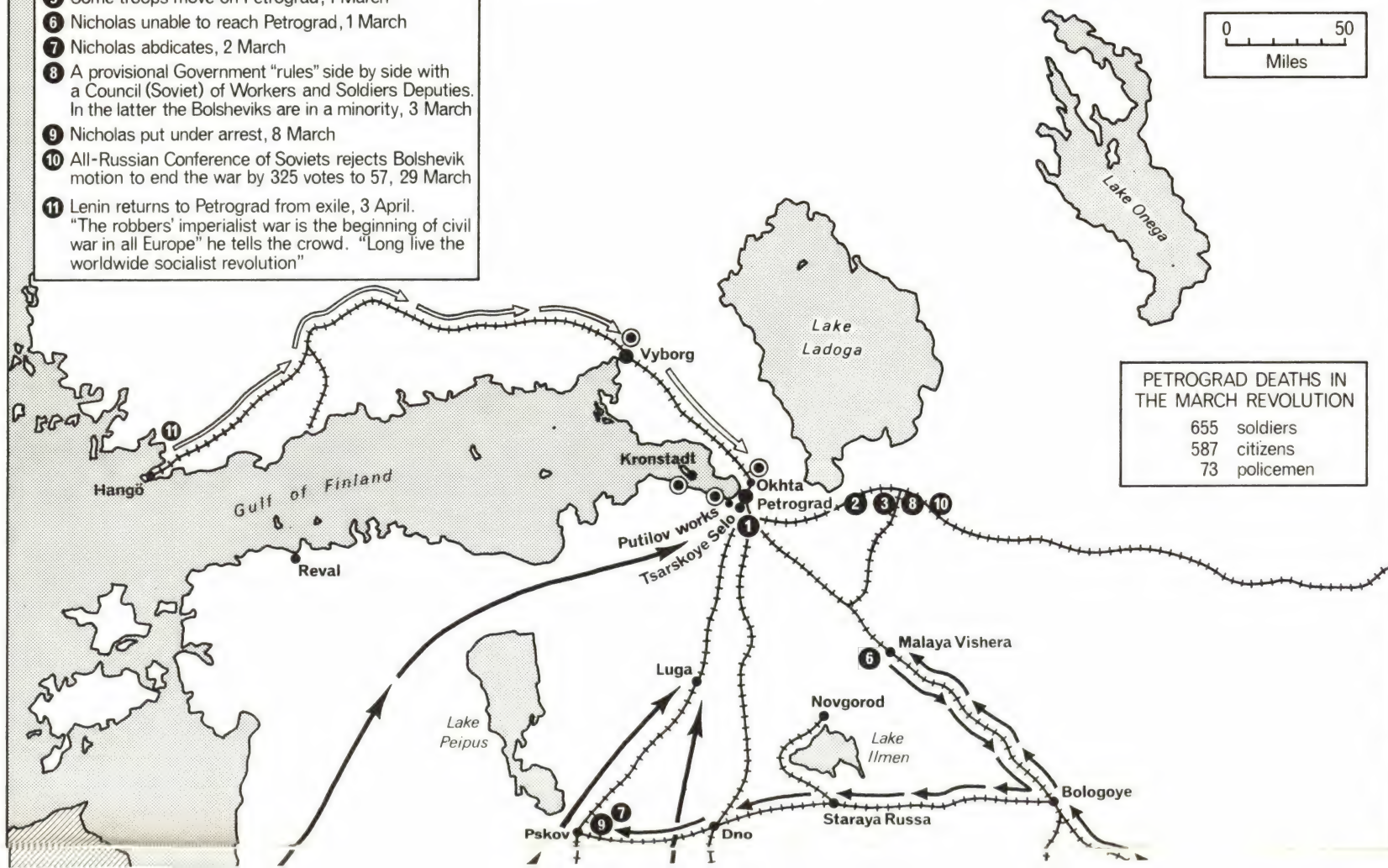
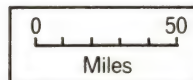
German pressure pushed Turkey into war against Russia in 1914. By 1917 the Russians had occupied eastern Turkey, and Russia's ally Britain had attacked Turkey at the Dardanelles and in Mesopotamia. The Russian revolution of November 1917 enabled the Turks to once to occupy much of the Caucasus; but Britain remained at war with Turkey and forced the Turks to surrender in October 1918. As a result of its defeat, Turkey lost its Mesopotamian, Syrian and Arabian provinces.

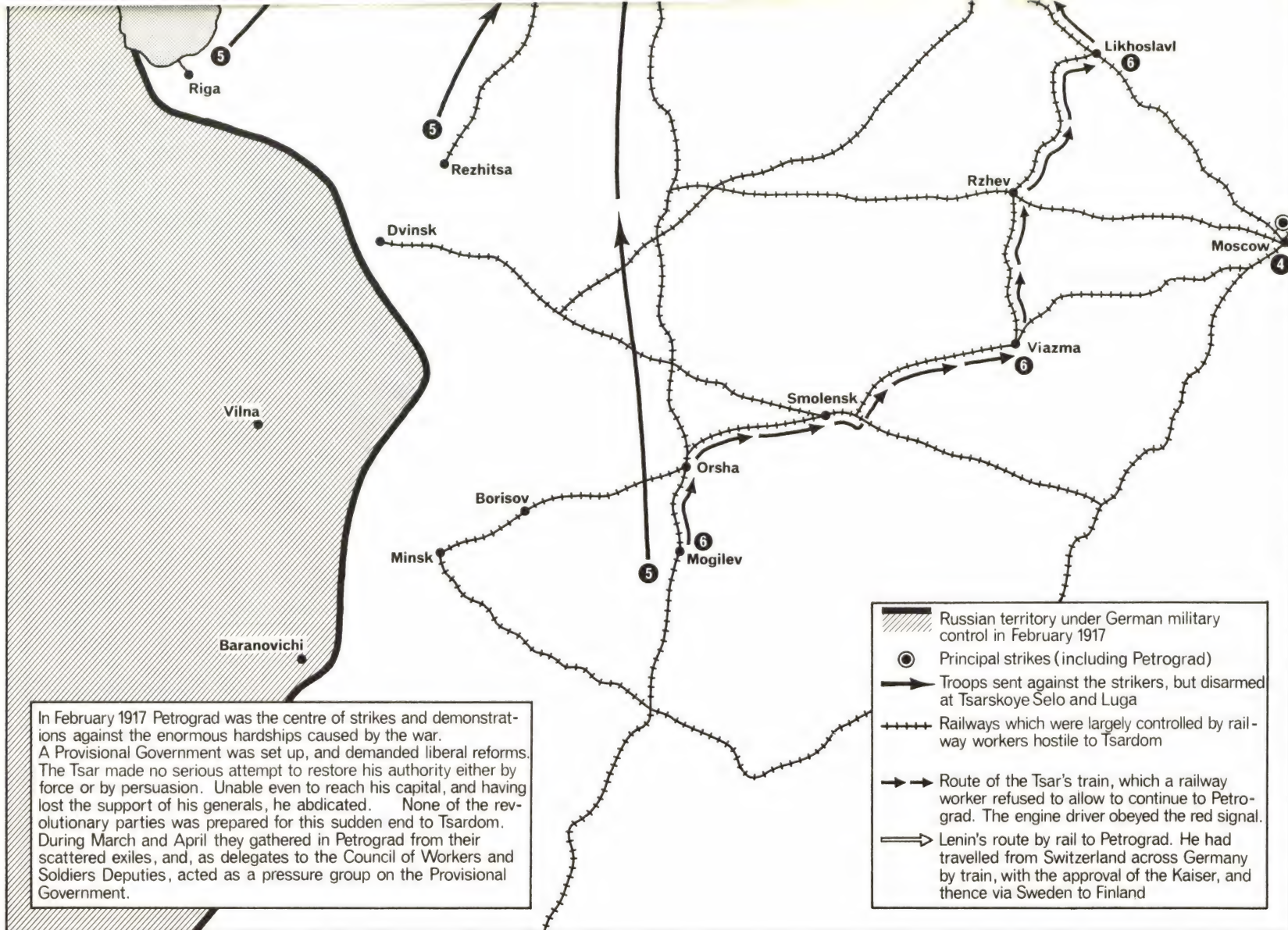


- 1 Nicholas leaves for Mogilev, his headquarters, 22 Feb.
- 2 Strikes in Petrograd, 23-26 February
- 3 Troop mutinies in Petrograd, 27 February
- 4 Secret police headquarters in Moscow burnt, 27 Feb.
- 5 Some troops move on Petrograd, 1 March
- 6 Nicholas unable to reach Petrograd, 1 March
- 7 Nicholas abdicates, 2 March
- 8 A provisional Government "rules" side by side with a Council (Soviet) of Workers and Soldiers Deputies. In the latter the Bolsheviks are in a minority, 3 March
- 9 Nicholas put under arrest, 8 March
- 10 All-Russian Conference of Soviets rejects Bolshevik motion to end the war by 325 votes to 57, 29 March
- 11 Lenin returns to Petrograd from exile, 3 April. "The robbers' imperialist war is the beginning of civil war in all Europe" he tells the crowd. "Long live the worldwide socialist revolution"

All dates on this map are according to the Russian calendar, which was 13 days behind that of the rest of the world

THE FALL OF THE MONARCHY 1917





In February 1917 Petrograd was the centre of strikes and demonstrations against the enormous hardships caused by the war. A Provisional Government was set up, and demanded liberal reforms. The Tsar made no serious attempt to restore his authority either by force or by persuasion. Unable even to reach his capital, and having lost the support of his generals, he abdicated. None of the revolutionary parties was prepared for this sudden end to Tsardom. During March and April they gathered in Petrograd from their scattered exiles, and, as delegates to the Council of Workers and Soldiers Deputies, acted as a pressure group on the Provisional Government.

LENIN'S RETURN TO RUSSIA 1917

Our tactics: absolute distrust; no support of new Government; Kerensky particularly suspect; to arm proletariat only guarantee; no rapprochement with other parties. This last is conditio sine qua non

LENIN TO BOLSHEVIKS IN SWEDEN
TELEGRAM FROM BERN 26 MARCH 1917

0 250
Miles



THE LOCATION OF THE BOLSHEVIK LEADERS DURING THE FIRST REVOLUTION OF 1917

The only Bolshevik leaders, none of them very senior, who happened to be in Petrograd at the time of the February Revolution:
MOLOTOV, STEKLOV, SHLYAPNIKOV, LATSI, and ZALUTSKI




New York
BUKHARIN
TROTSKY (M)
VOLODARSKY (M)

Stockholm
KOLLONTAI
URITSKY (M)

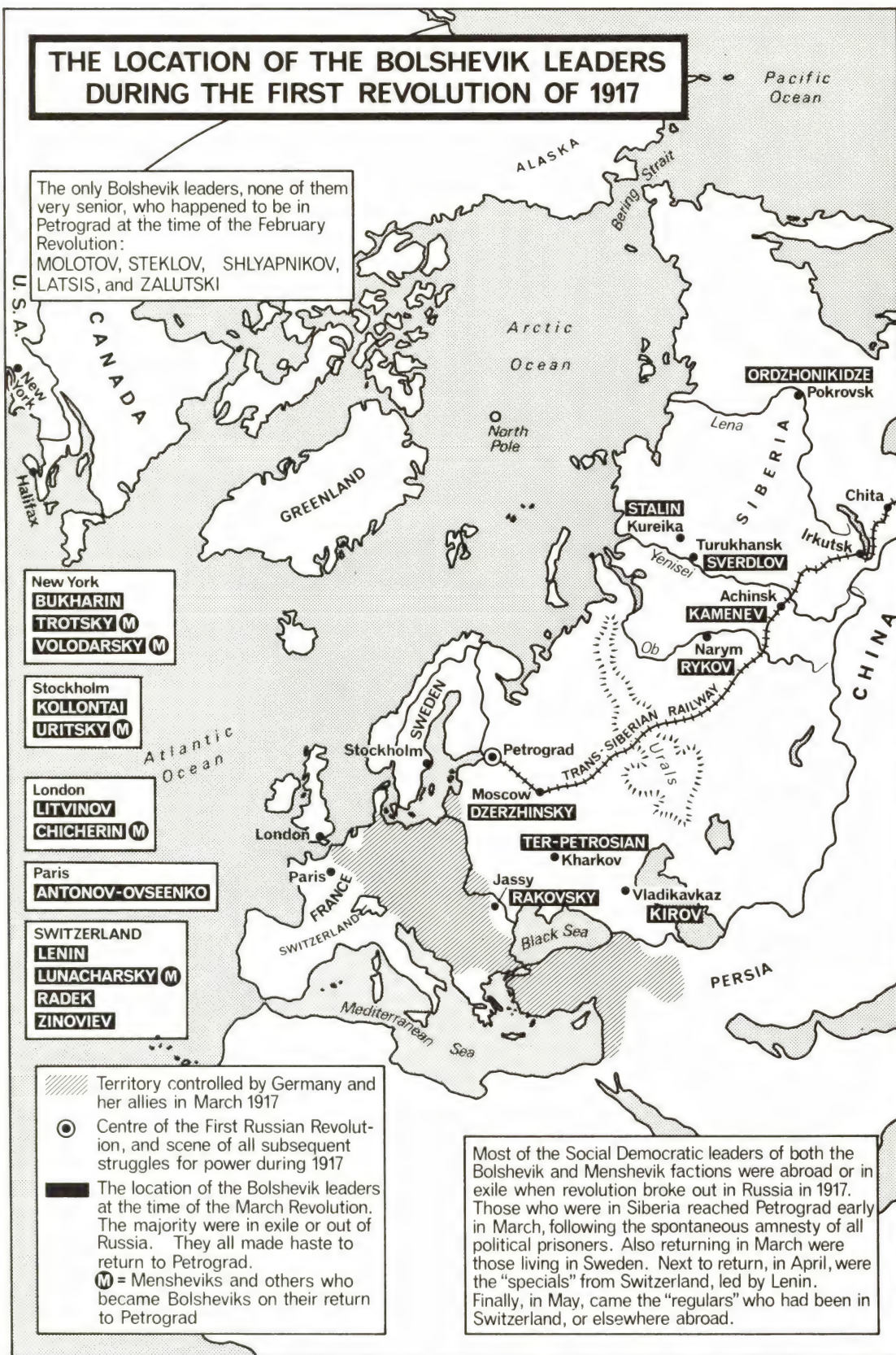
London
LITVINOV
CHICHERIN (M)

Paris
ANTONOV-OVSEENKO

SWITZERLAND
LENIN
LUNACHARSKY (M)
RADEK
ZINOVIEV

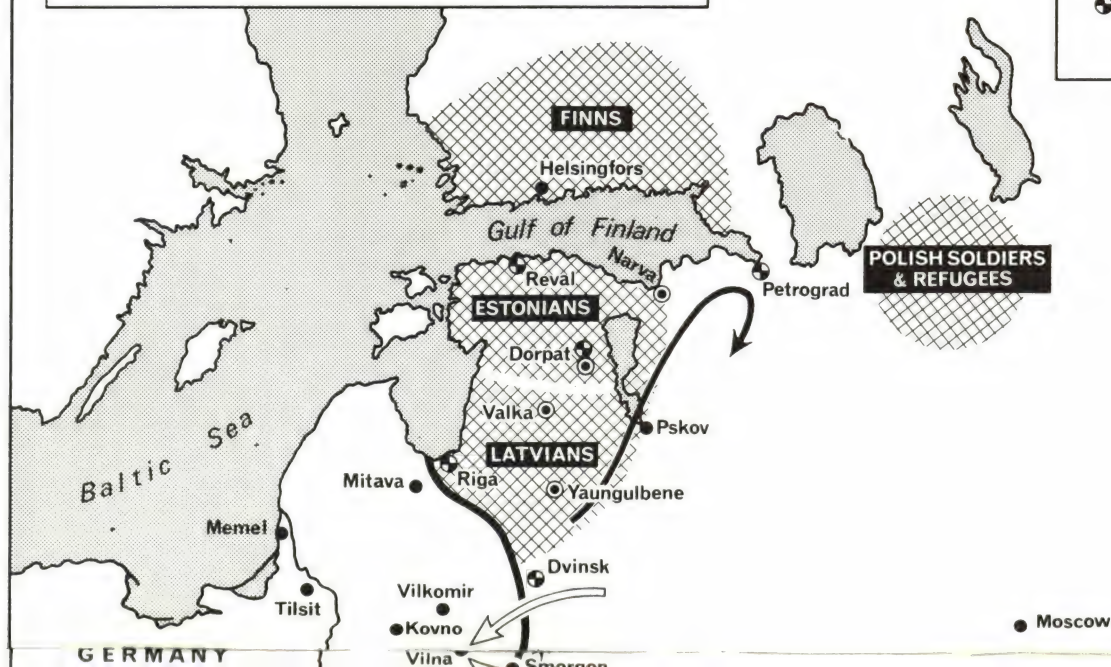
-  Territory controlled by Germany and her allies in March 1917
-  Centre of the First Russian Revolution, and scene of all subsequent struggles for power during 1917
-  The location of the Bolshevik leaders at the time of the March Revolution. The majority were in exile or out of Russia. They all made haste to return to Petrograd.
- (M)** = Mensheviks and others who became Bolsheviks on their return to Petrograd









Most of the Social Democratic leaders of both the Bolshevik and Menshevik factions were abroad or in exile when revolution broke out in Russia in 1917. Those who were in Siberia reached Petrograd early in March, following the spontaneous amnesty of all political prisoners. Also returning in March were those living in Sweden. Next to return, in April, were the "specials" from Switzerland, led by Lenin. Finally, in May, came the "regulars" who had been in Switzerland, or elsewhere abroad.



THE WAR AND REVOLUTION JULY AND AUGUST 1917

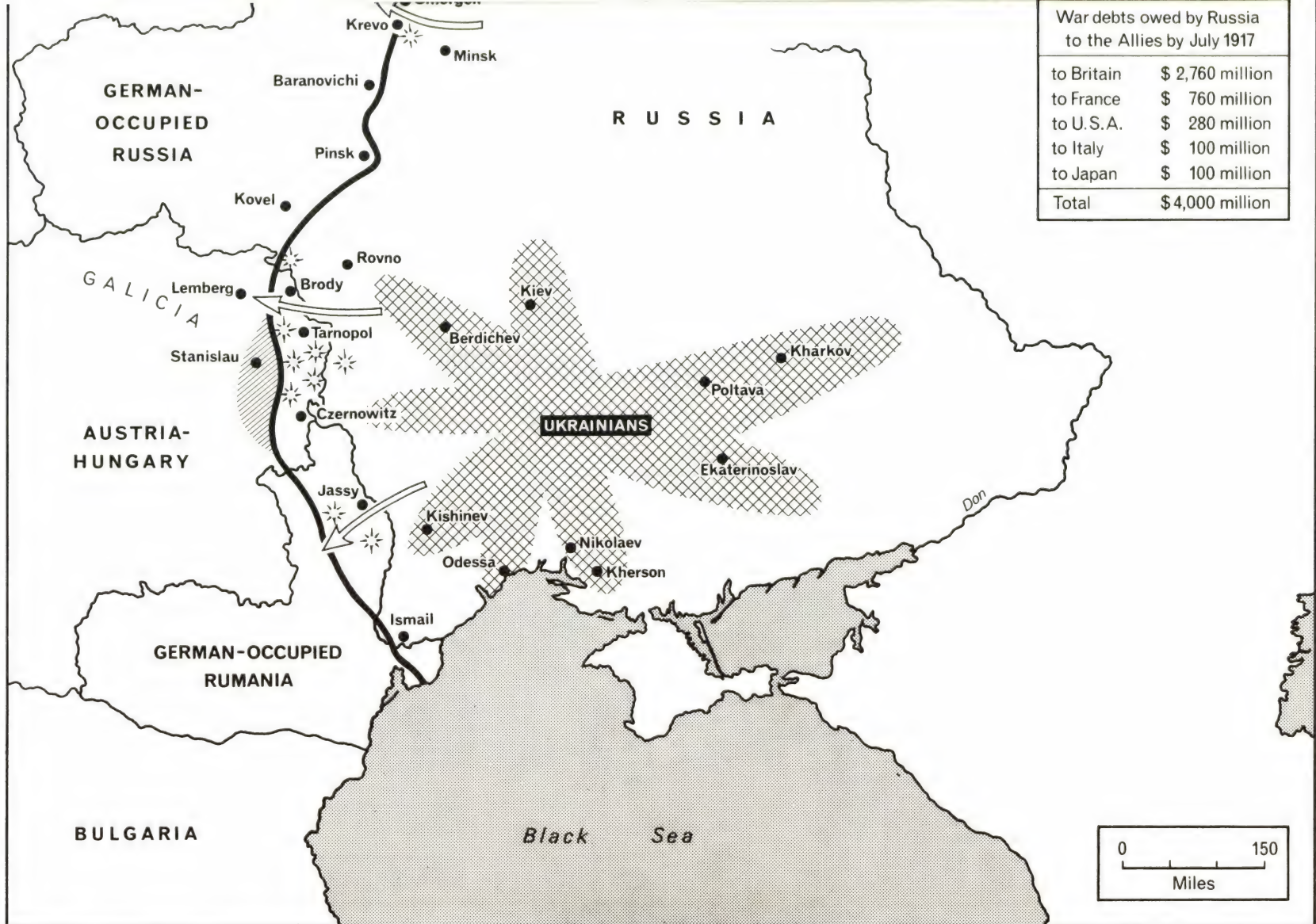
In March 1917 the Provisional Government assured Britain and France that it would continue the war against the Central Powers. But the offensive launched on 1 July ended two weeks later in mutiny and failure. Mass demonstrations in Petrograd on 16 and 17 July, though leaderless, showed how hated the war had become, and the Bolsheviks soon dominated the Soviets by their cry of "Bread and Peace". The Provisional Government then published evidence of financial dealings between the Bolsheviks and German agents, forced Lenin to go into hiding in Finland, and arrested Trotsky. In August General Kornilov led an army against Petrograd, intending to crush the Soviets and stiffen the Provisional Government against concessions. The Bolsheviks took a leading part in the defence of the city, and greatly increased their military power, having been armed by the Provisional Government. They also gained support among the masses, who feared the return of autocracy.



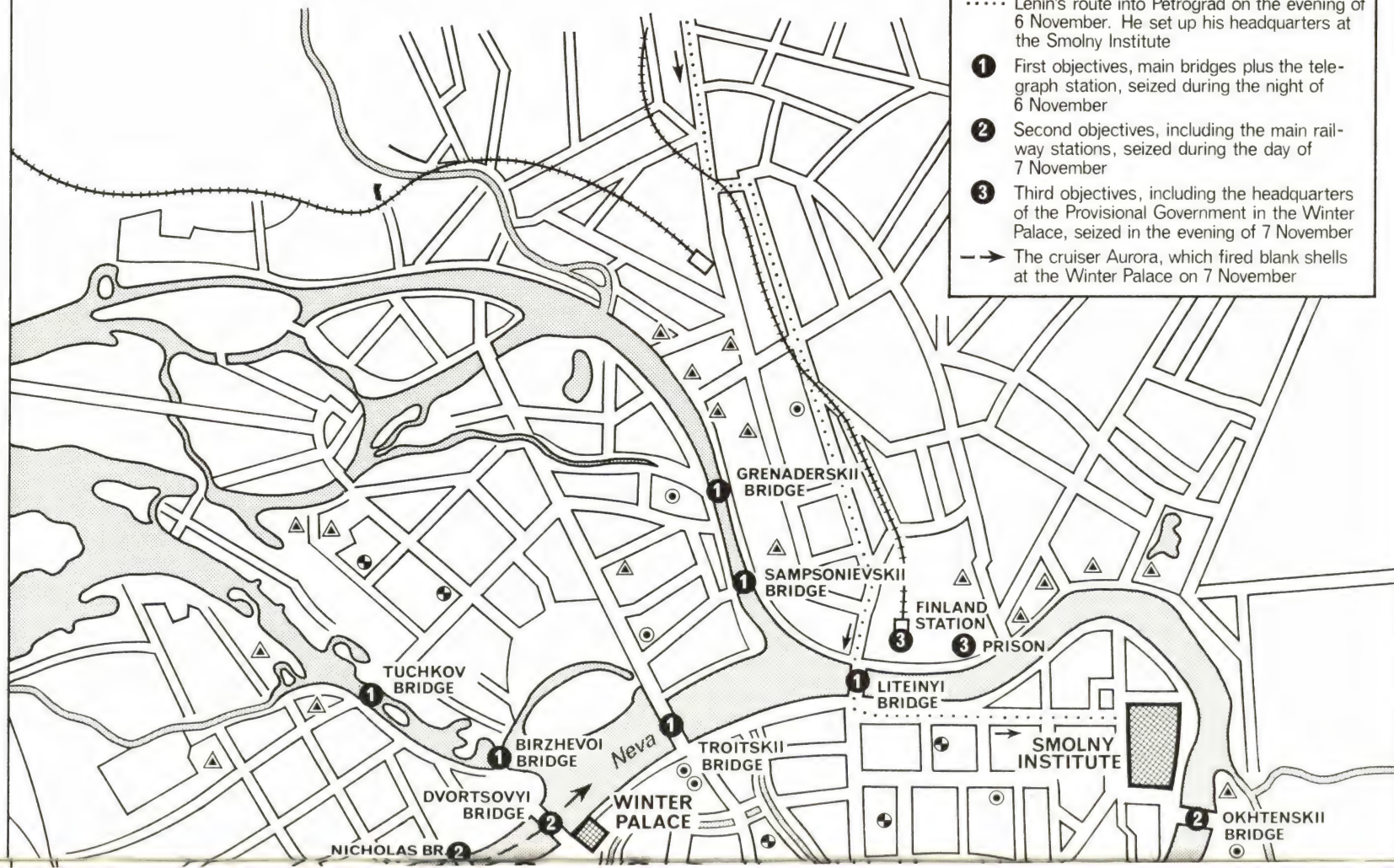
-  The eastern front on 1 July 1917
-  Austrian territory conquered by Russia 1-16 July 1917
-  Russian proposals for further offensive action during the second two weeks of July
-  Subject peoples insisting on independence from Russian rule, and gravely hampering the war effort when their demands were rejected or disregarded
-  Principal areas of mutiny 17-30 July 1917
-  Kornilov's unsuccessful attack on the capital August 1917
-  Factory groups between Petrograd and the front with increasingly strong Bolshevik influence July-September 1917
-  Military units between Petrograd and the front with increasingly strong Bolshevik sections July-September 1917

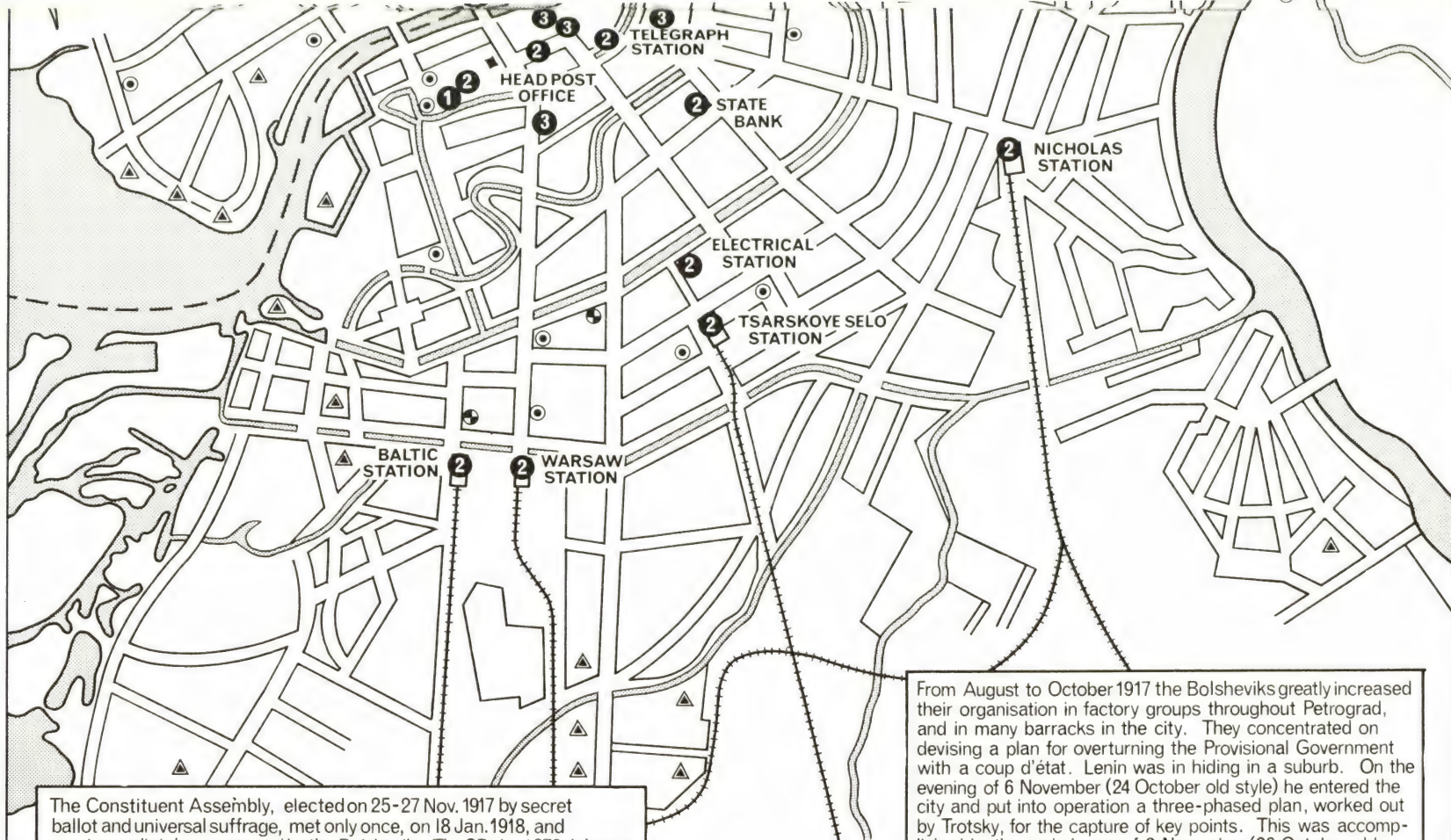
War debts owed by Russia
to the Allies by July 1917

to Britain	\$ 2,760 million
to France	\$ 760 million
to U.S.A.	\$ 280 million
to Italy	\$ 100 million
to Japan	\$ 100 million
Total	\$4,000 million



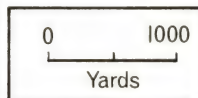
THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION IN PETROGRAD





The Constituent Assembly, elected on 25-27 Nov. 1917 by secret ballot and universal suffrage, met only once, on 18 Jan. 1918, and was immediately suppressed by the Bolsheviks. The SRs had 370 delegates. The Bolsheviks had 175, plus the support of 40 Left SR supporters

Social Revolutionaries	17	million votes
Bolsheviks	9·8	million votes
Non-Russian parties (i.e. Ukrainians)	7·6	million votes
Mensheviks	1·4	million votes
Other parties	4	million votes



From August to October 1917 the Bolsheviks greatly increased their organisation in factory groups throughout Petrograd, and in many barracks in the city. They concentrated on devising a plan for overturning the Provisional Government with a coup d'état. Lenin was in hiding in a suburb. On the evening of 6 November (24 October old style) he entered the city and put into operation a three-phased plan, worked out by Trotsky, for the capture of key points. This was accomplished by the early hours of 8 November (26 October old style). Lenin's new Government, a Council of Peoples' Commissars, declared an immediate end to the war, and declared all land to be handed over to the peasants, thus effectively demobilizing the Army. Lenin co-operated with the Social Revolutionaries, whose support he needed, and agreed to set up a Constituent Assembly in January 1918. The Bolsheviks suppressed the Assembly when they found themselves in a minority.

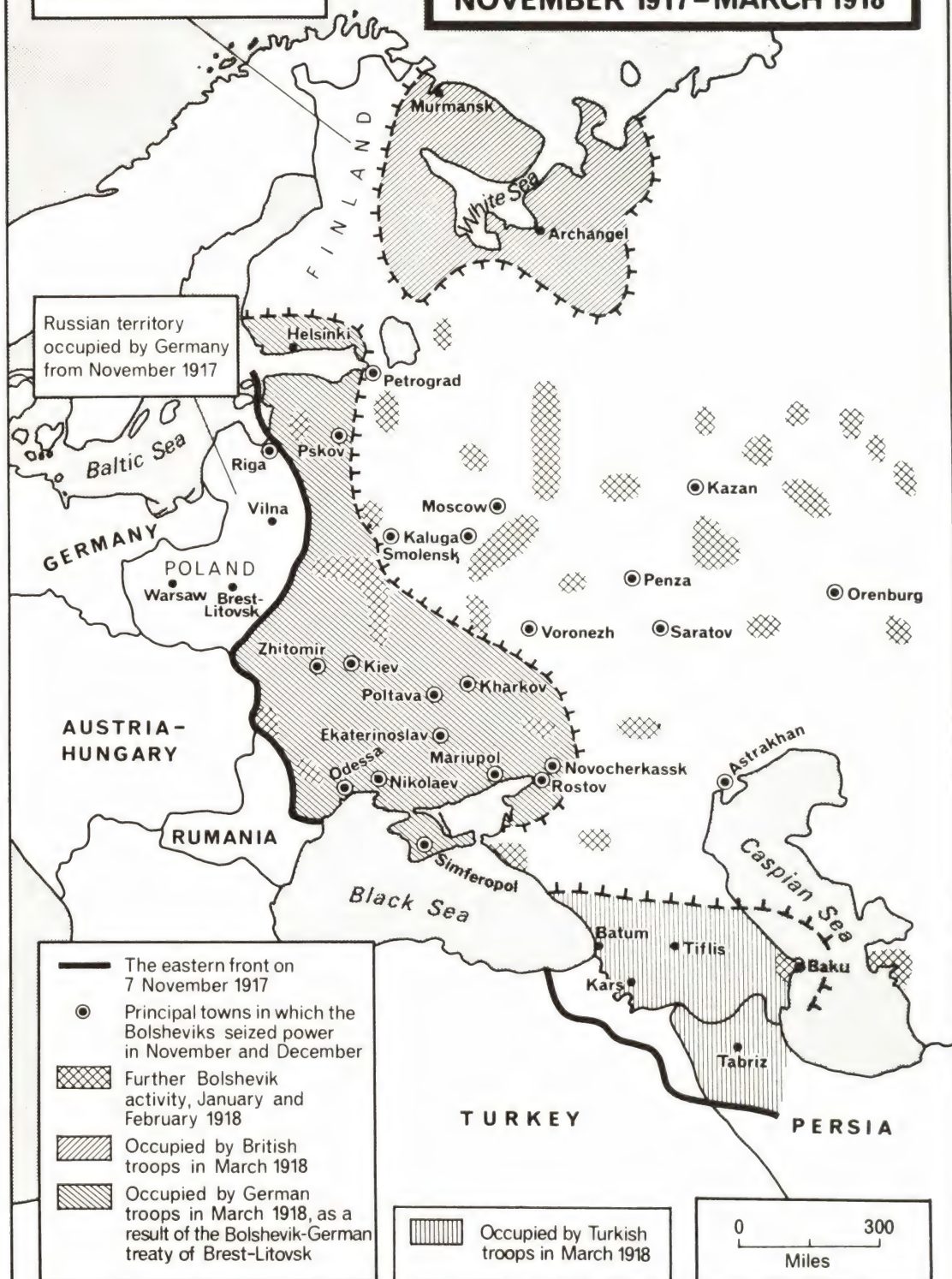
Section Three

THE SOVIET UNION

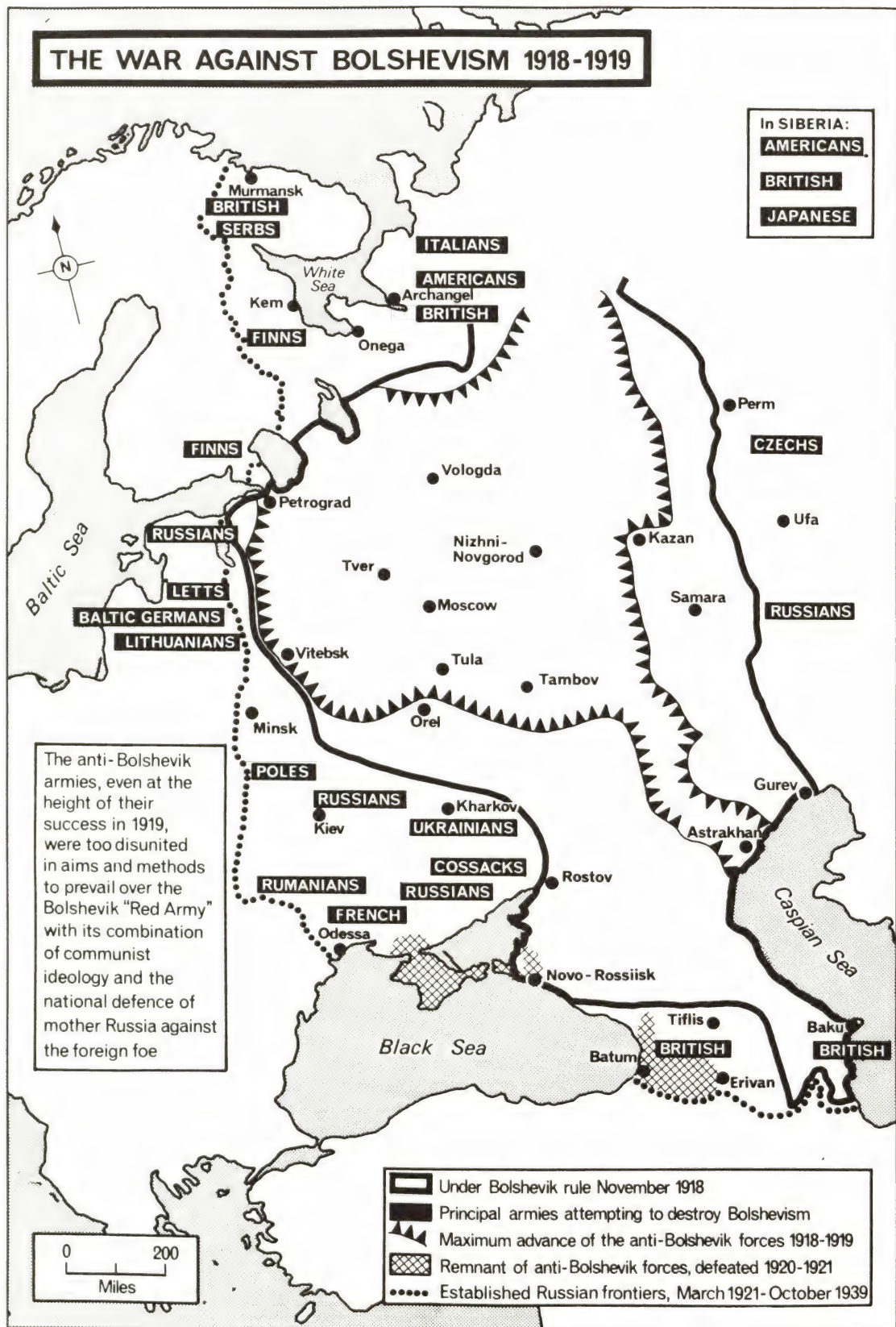
Independence from Russia
achieved on 31 December 1917

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION NOVEMBER 1917 – MARCH 1918

Russian territory
occupied by Germany
from November 1917

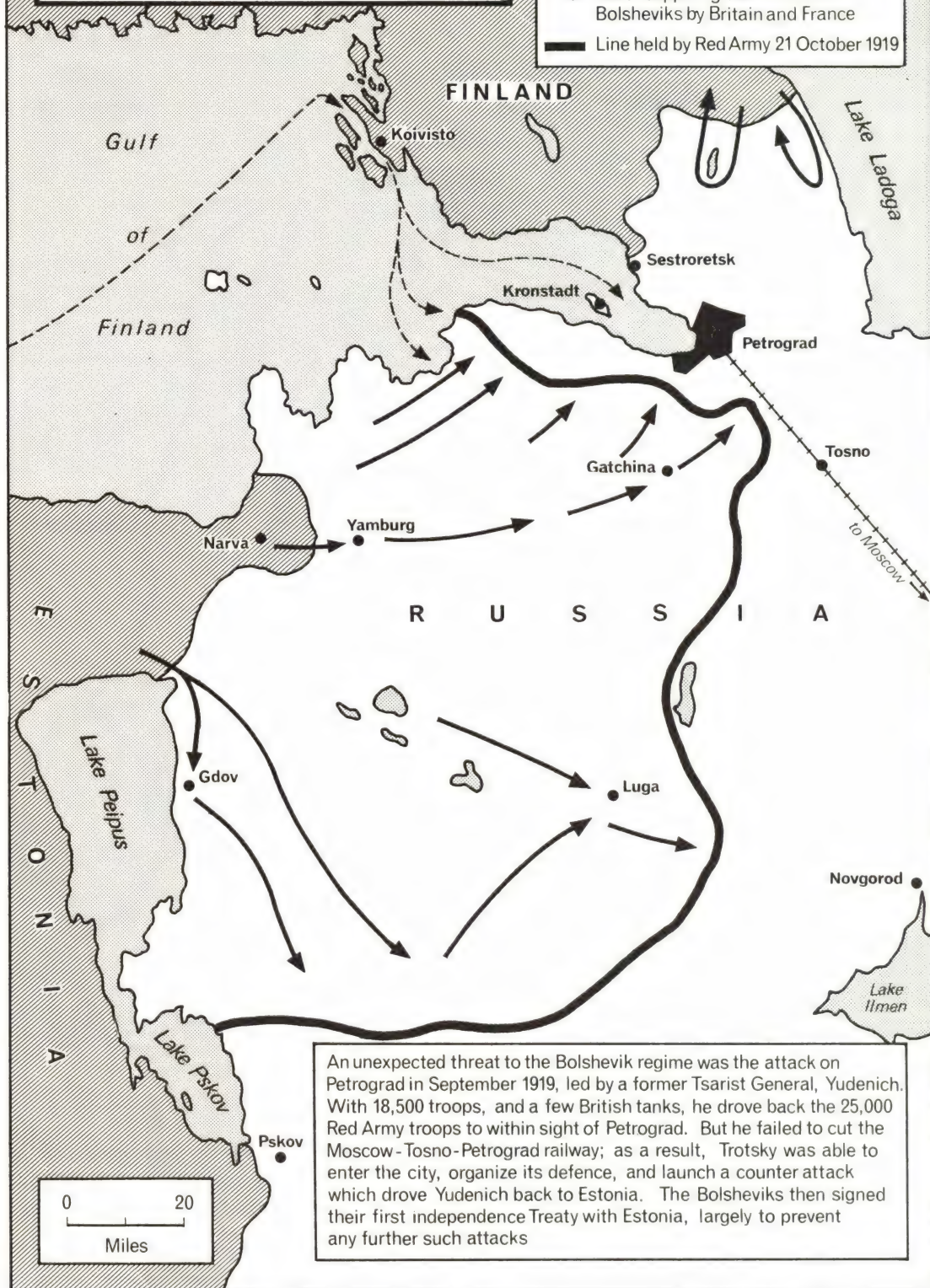


THE WAR AGAINST BOLSHEVISM 1918-1919



THE ANTI-BOLSHEVIK ATTACK ON PETROGRAD 1919

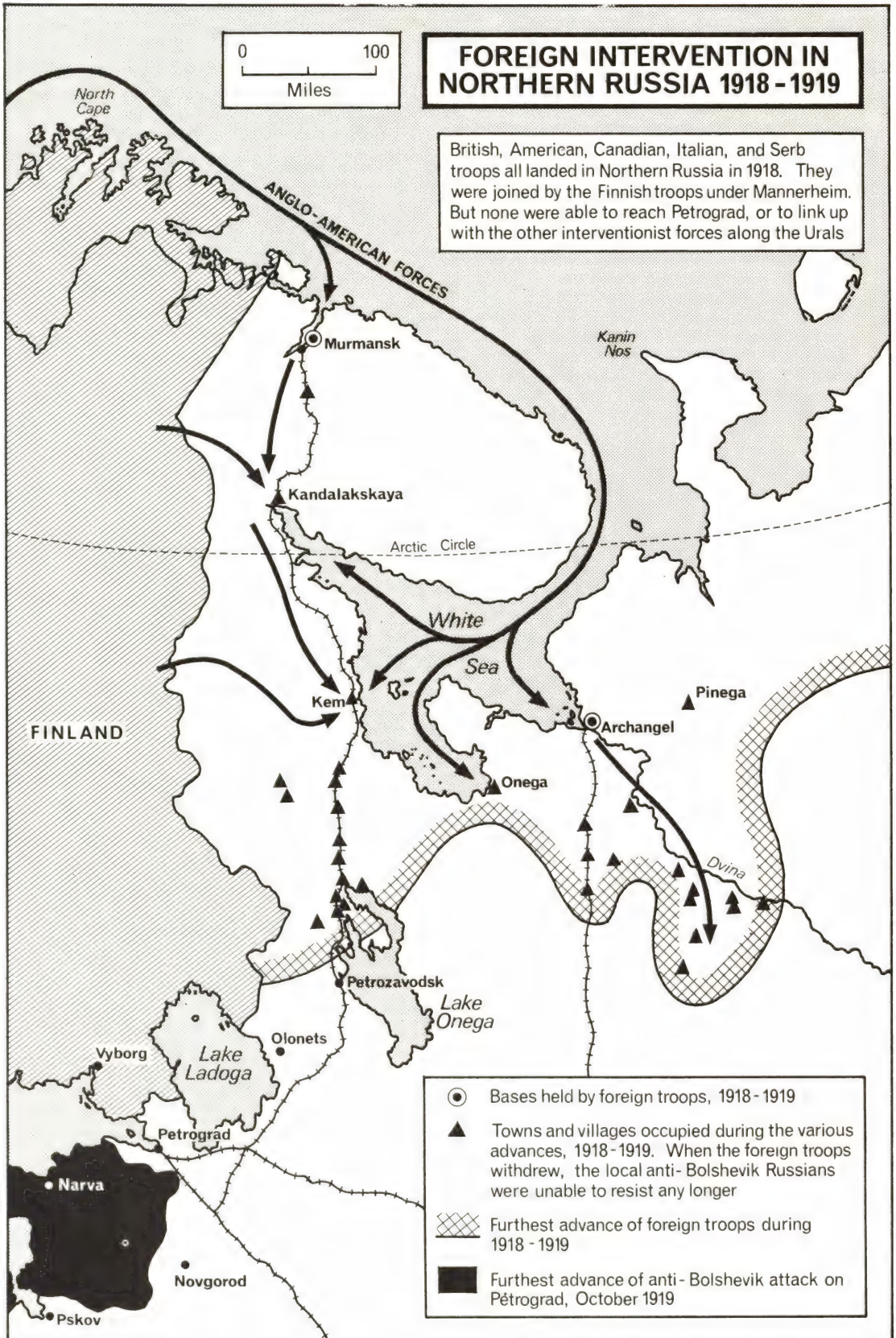
- Main attacks by anti-Bolshevik forces Sept - Oct 1919
- - - Naval support given to the anti-Bolsheviks by Britain and France
- Line held by Red Army 21 October 1919



An unexpected threat to the Bolshevik regime was the attack on Petrograd in September 1919, led by a former Tsarist General, Yudenich. With 18,500 troops, and a few British tanks, he drove back the 25,000 Red Army troops to within sight of Petrograd. But he failed to cut the Moscow-Tosno-Petrograd railway; as a result, Trotsky was able to enter the city, organize its defence, and launch a counter attack which drove Yudenich back to Estonia. The Bolsheviks then signed their first independence Treaty with Estonia, largely to prevent any further such attacks

FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN NORTHERN RUSSIA 1918 - 1919

British, American, Canadian, Italian, and Serb troops all landed in Northern Russia in 1918. They were joined by the Finnish troops under Mannerheim. But none were able to reach Petrograd, or to link up with the other interventionist forces along the Urals



MAKHNO AND THE ANARCHISTS 1917-1920

Nestor Makhno, the Ukrainian anarchist, was imprisoned for terrorism in 1907, at the age of eighteen. Released in February 1917, he organized a peasant army, and established control over a large area of southern Russia. He defeated the Austrians at Dibrivki (Sept 1918) and the Ukrainian nationalists at Ekaterinoslav (Nov 1918). In 1919 he allied with the Bolsheviks, defeating two anti-Bolshevik armies, Denikin's at Peregonovka (Sept 1919) and Wrangel's in the Crimea (June 1920). Makhno himself was then attacked continuously by the Bolsheviks and fled (November 1920) via Rumania to France, where he died in 1935

- Centres of the Confederation of Anarchist Organizations (Nabat), 1918
- ⊗ Anarchist conferences, with dates
- ⊕ Makhno's Headquarters 1918-1920
- Makhno's principal military activities

0 100
Miles

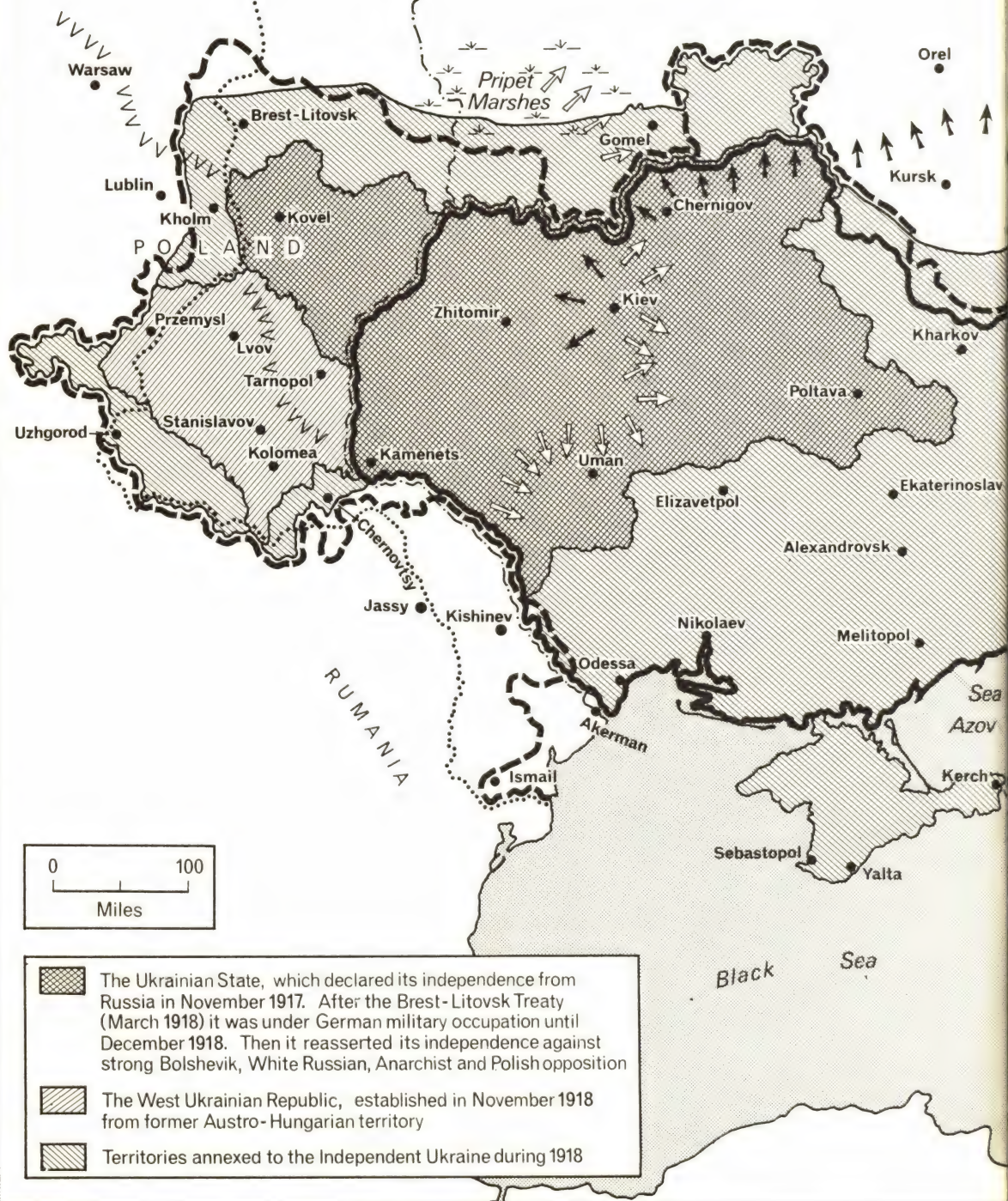
⊗ Kursk
NOV. 1918



THE RUSSO-POLISH WAR 1920



THE UKRAINE 1917 - 1921



- Territory claimed by the Ukrainian nationalists as part of the "ethnographic" Ukraine
- Boundary of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic 1921
- Western boundary of the Soviet Union 1921-1939
- Western boundary of the Soviet Union since 1945



Furthest northern advance of Denikin's anti-Bolshevik armies, November 1919. Denikin's Great Russian policies failed to gain him much Ukrainian support



Furthest eastern advance of the Polish Army in June 1920



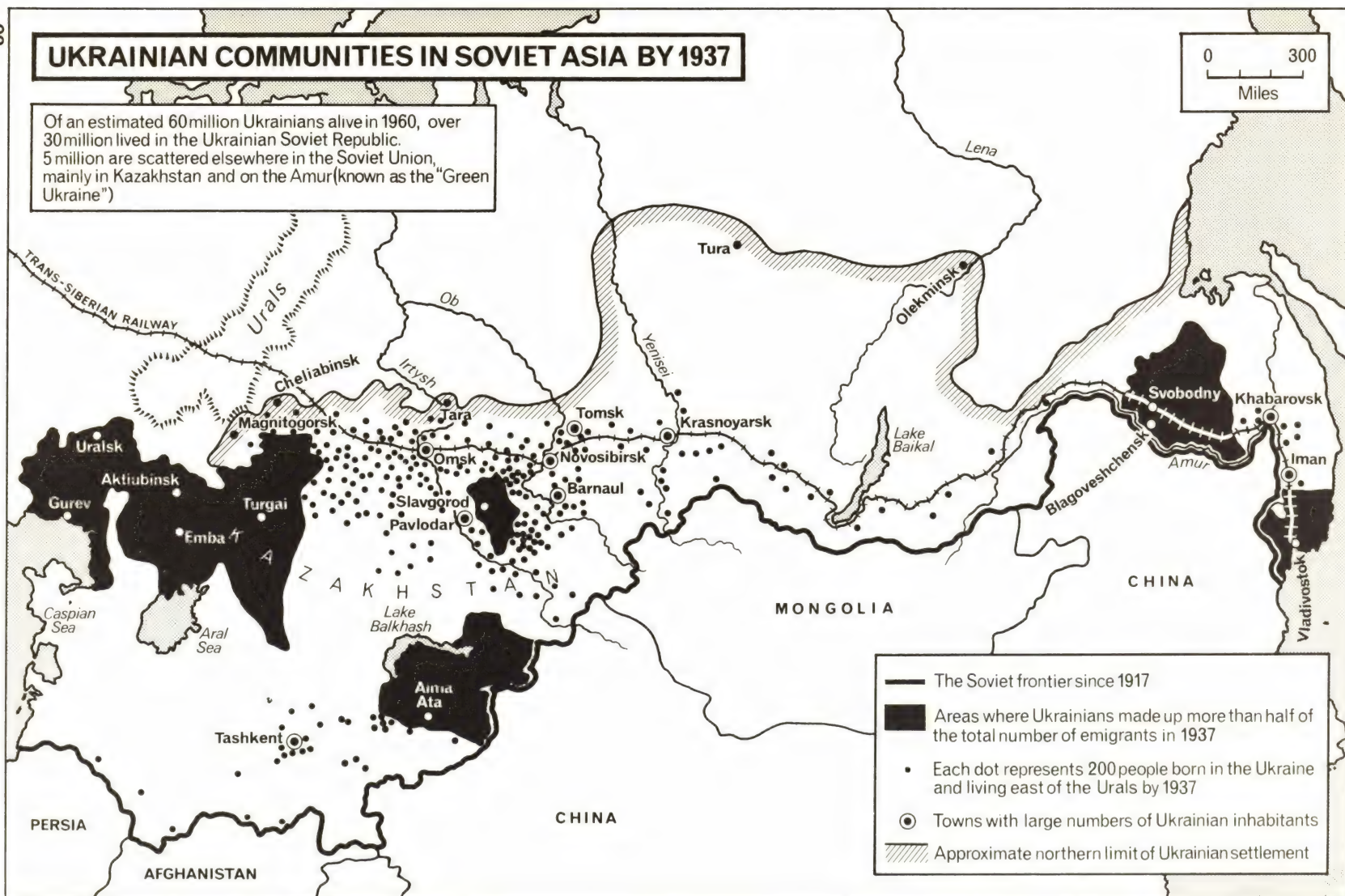
Furthest western advance of the Red Army by August 1920



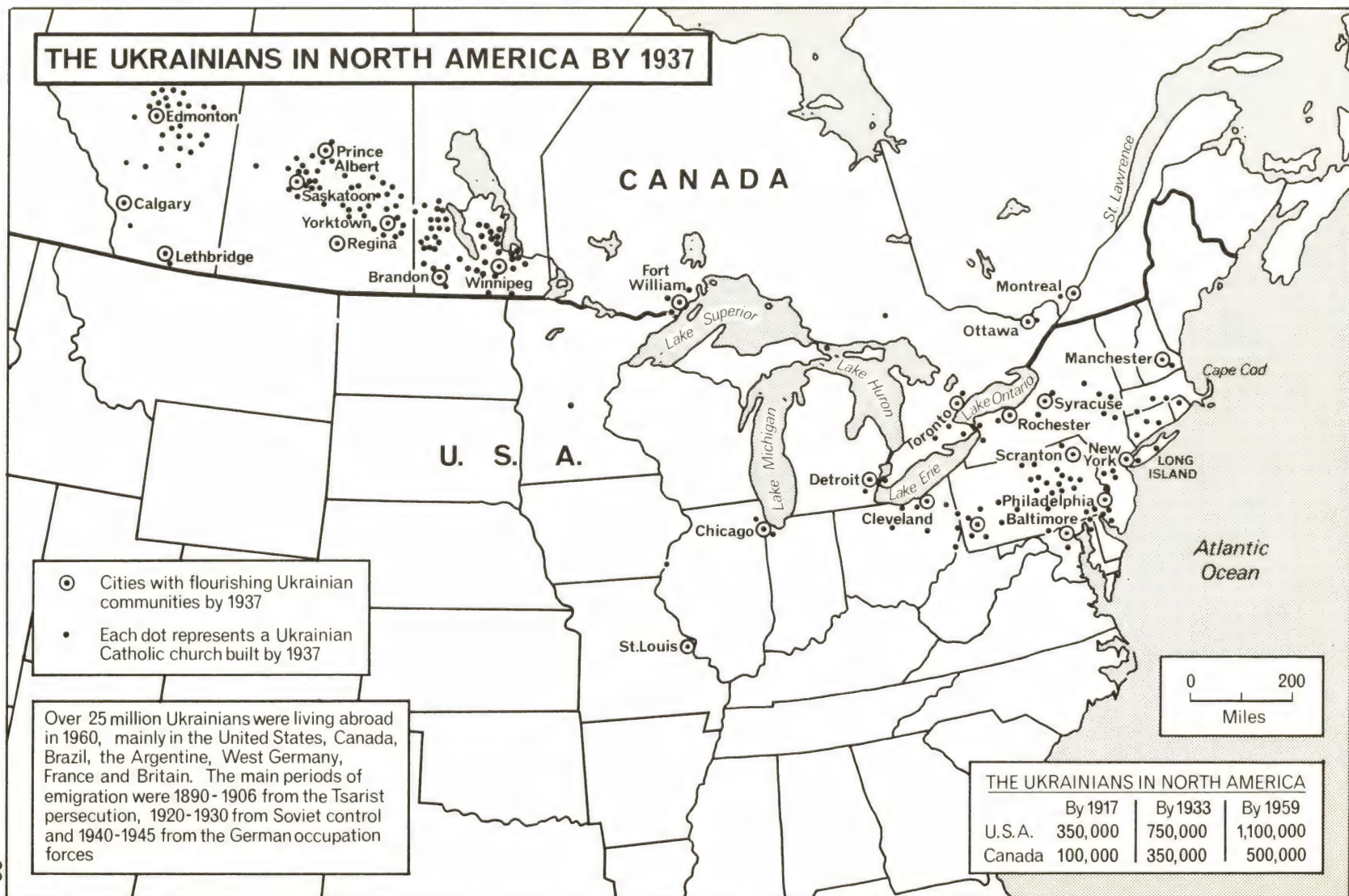
UKRAINIAN COMMUNITIES IN SOVIET ASIA BY 1937

Of an estimated 60 million Ukrainians alive in 1960, over 30 million lived in the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. 5 million are scattered elsewhere in the Soviet Union, mainly in Kazakhstan and on the Amur (known as the "Green Ukraine")

0 300
Miles



THE UKRAINIANS IN NORTH AMERICA BY 1937



THE BORDER STATES 1919-1920

0 200
Miles

— Russia's western border in 1914
 States and areas intended as part of the "Union of Border States" in 1919, under Polish leadership

Independent from Russia 1918. Formerly part of the ancient Polish-Lithuanian Union, which Pilsudski hoped to revive.

In November 1917 Finnish Bolsheviks seized Helsingfors and South Finland. The Tsarist General Mannerheim and German-trained Finnish troops smashed the Communist regime and occupied all Finland by mid-1918.

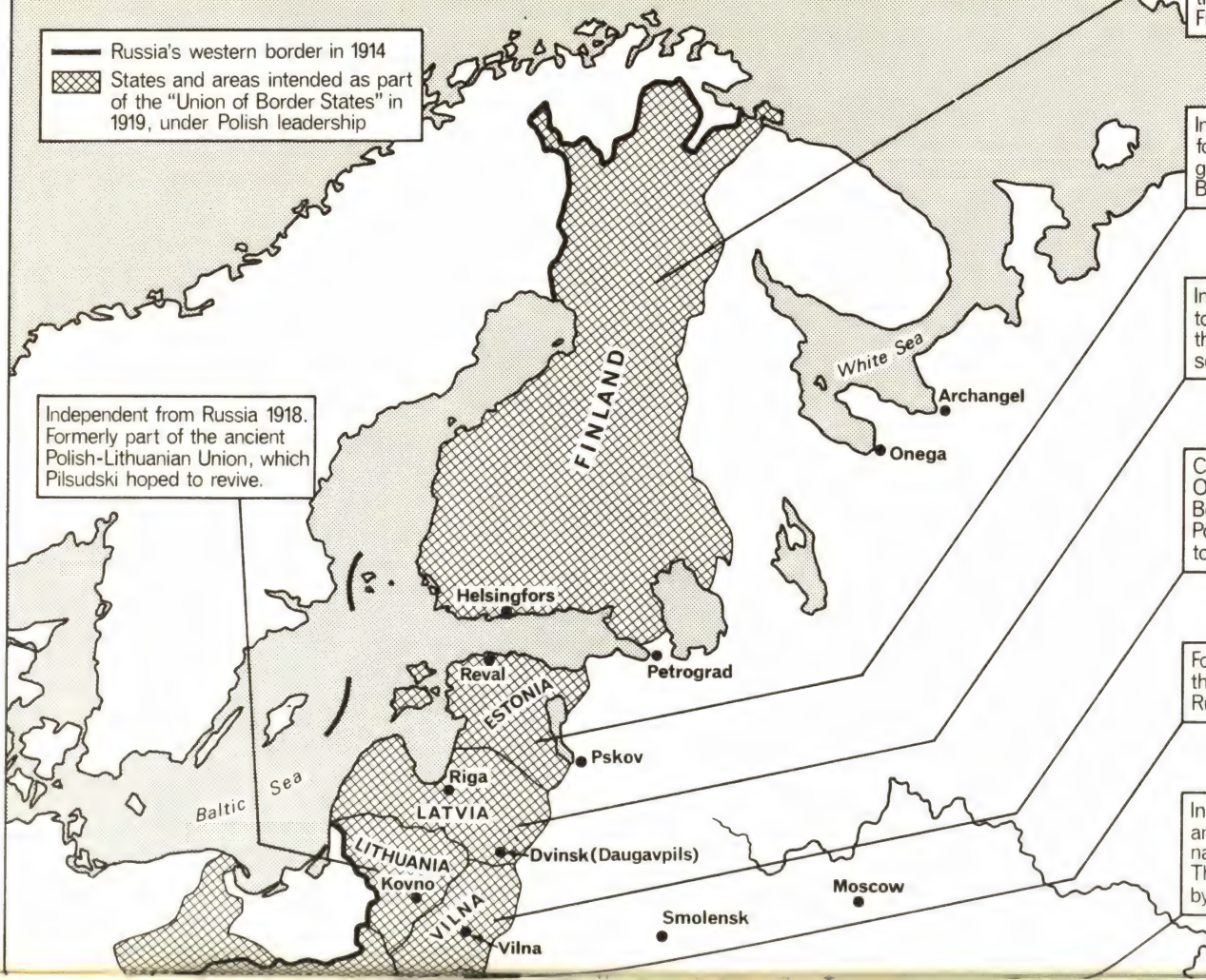
Independent from Russia 1918. The base for the unsuccessful attack on Petrograd in 1919 by the Russian anti-Bolsheviks under Yudenich.

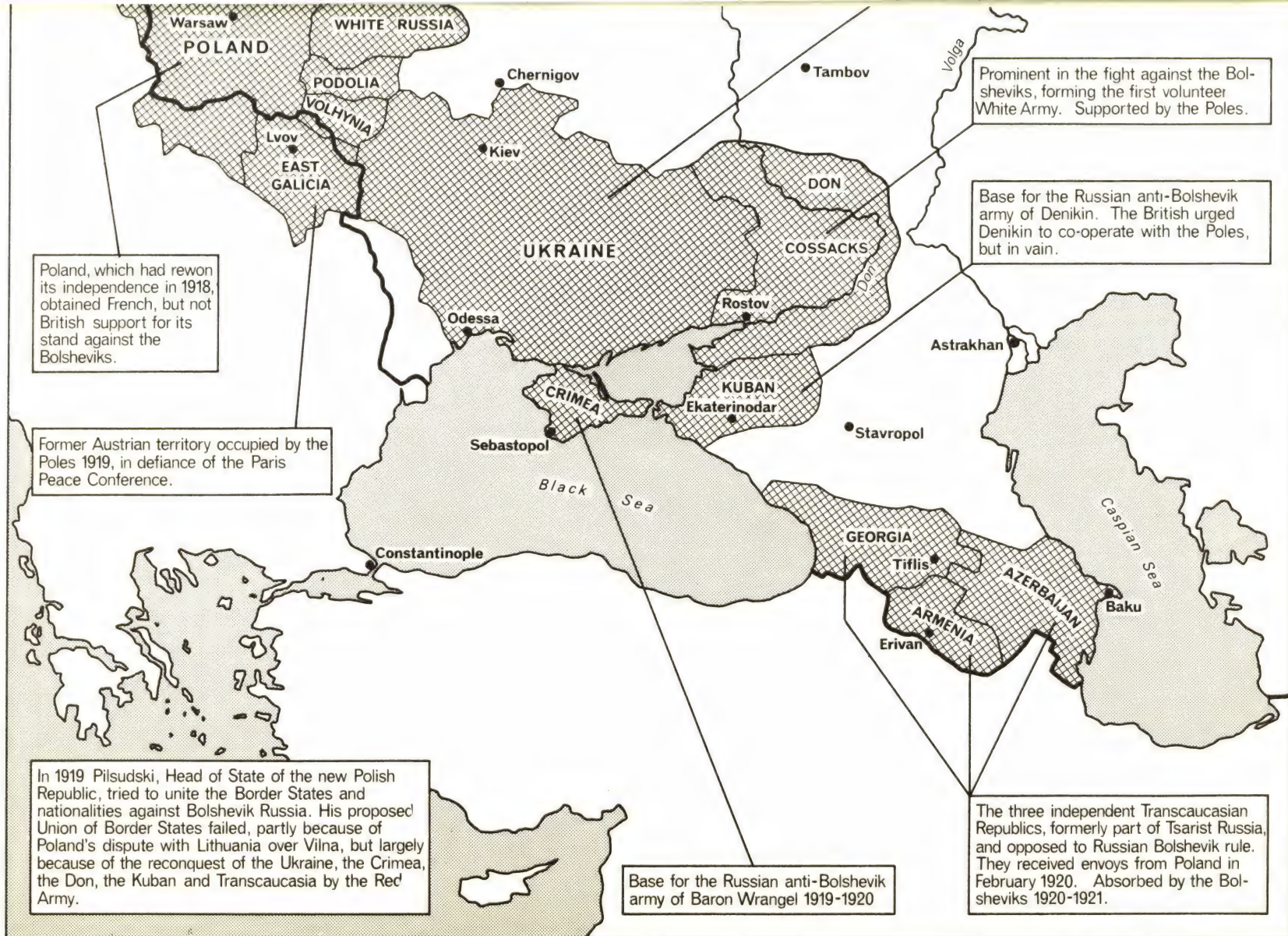
Independent from Russia 1918. Beholden to the Poles for capturing Dvinsk for them, Latvia supported Pilsudski's scheme.

Claimed by both Poland and Lithuania. Occupied by Poles April 1919, by the Bolsheviks July 1920, and again by the Poles October 1920. The Poles refused to give it to Lithuania.

Former Russian territory occupied by the Poles 1919. Not regained by the Russians until 1939.

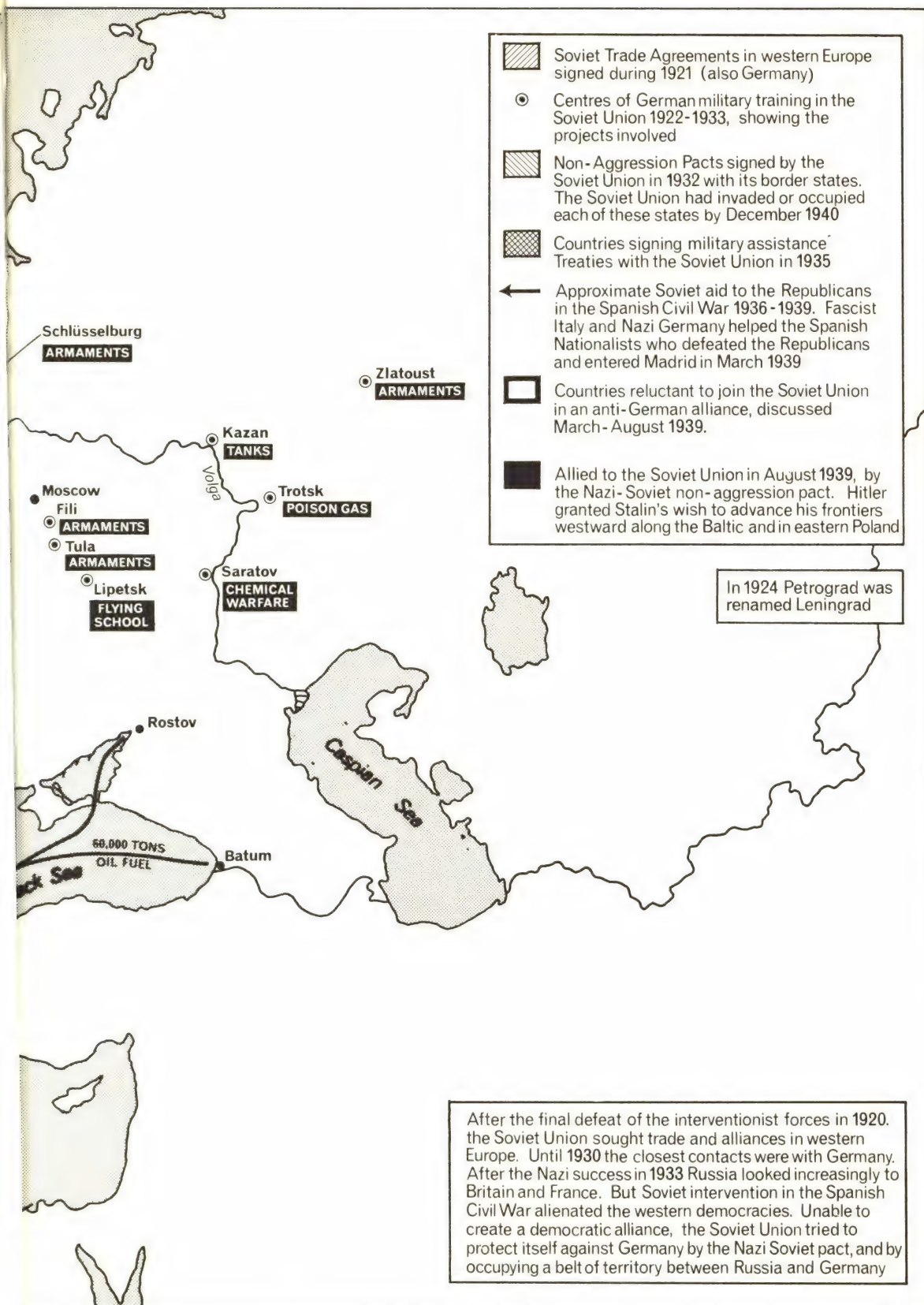
In May 1920 the Poles captured Kiev and hoped to ally with the Ukrainian nationalists against the Bolsheviks. The Poles were driven out of the Ukraine by the Bolsheviks in June 1920





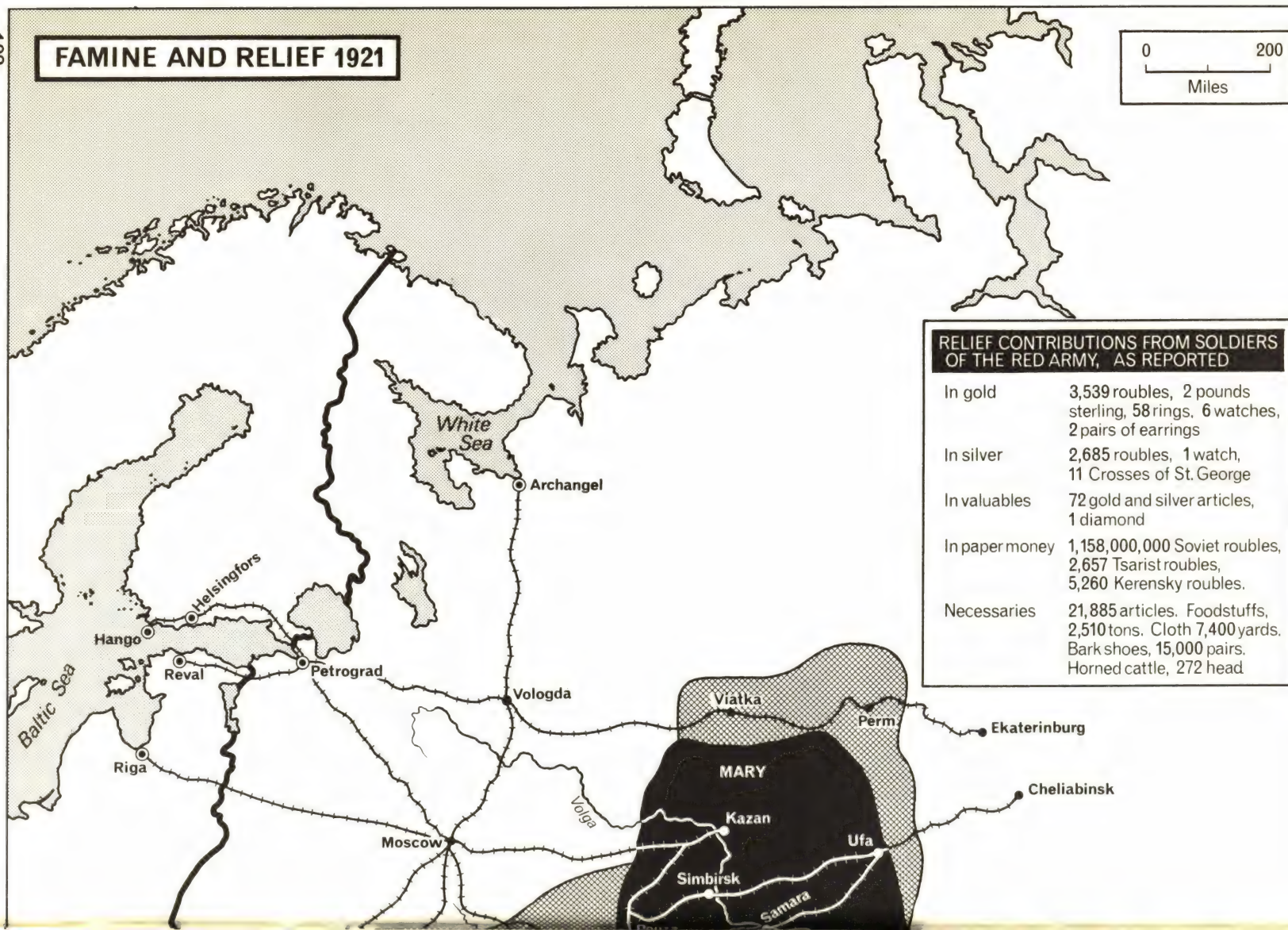
SOVIET DIPLOMACY 1920-1940





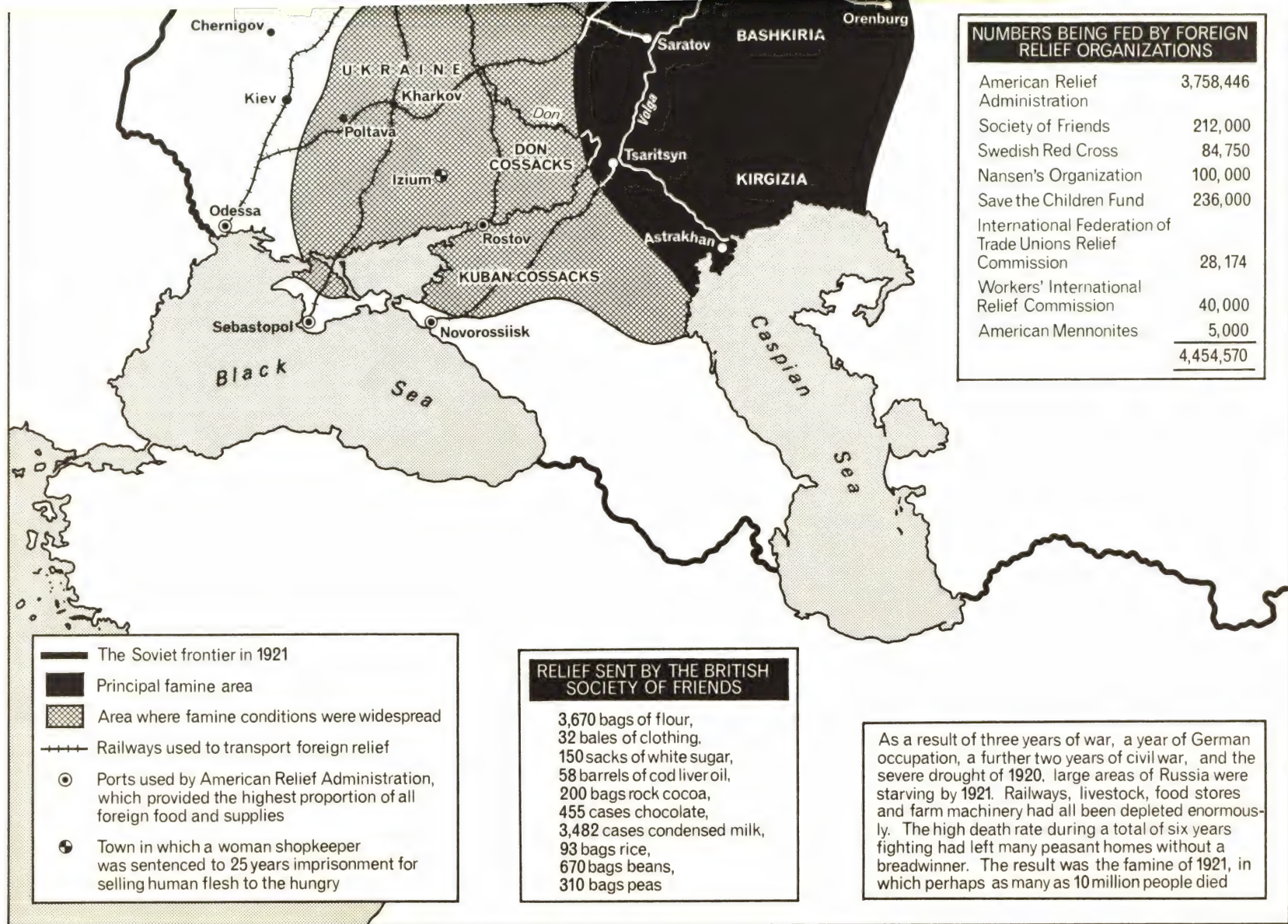
FAMINE AND RELIEF 1921

0 200
Miles



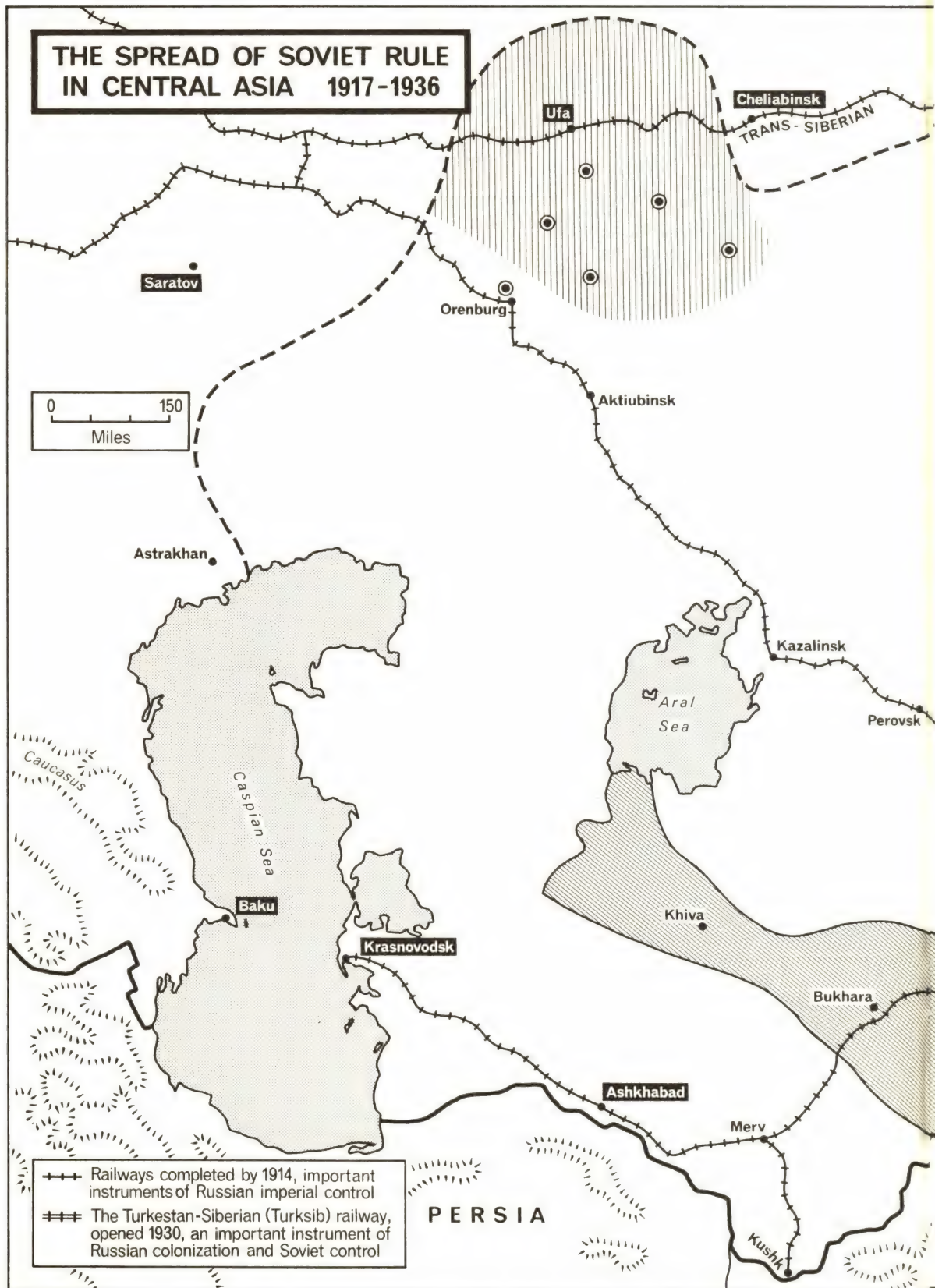
RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SOLDIERS OF THE RED ARMY, AS REPORTED

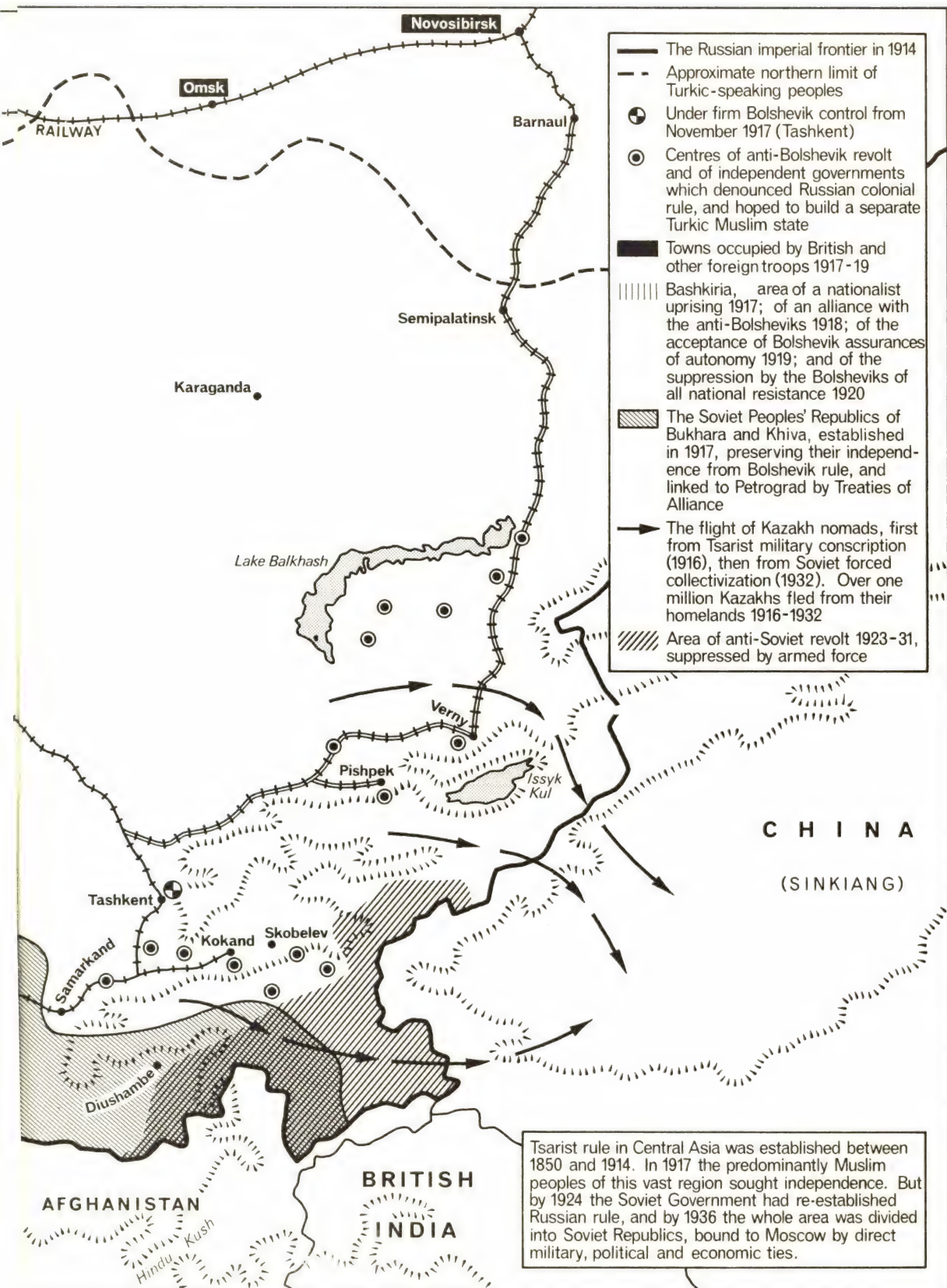
In gold	3,539 roubles, 2 pounds sterling, 58 rings, 6 watches, 2 pairs of earrings
In silver	2,685 roubles, 1 watch, 11 Crosses of St. George
In valuables	72 gold and silver articles, 1 diamond
In paper money	1,158,000,000 Soviet roubles, 2,657 Tsarist roubles, 5,260 Kerensky roubles.
Necessaries	21,885 articles. Foodstuffs, 2,510 tons. Cloth 7,400 yards. Bark shoes, 15,000 pairs. Horned cattle, 272 head



As a result of three years of war, a year of German occupation, a further two years of civil war, and the severe drought of 1920, large areas of Russia were starving by 1921. Railways, livestock, food stores and farm machinery had all been depleted enormously. The high death rate during a total of six years fighting had left many peasant homes without a breadwinner. The result was the famine of 1921, in which perhaps as many as 10 million people died

THE SPREAD OF SOVIET RULE IN CENTRAL ASIA 1917-1936

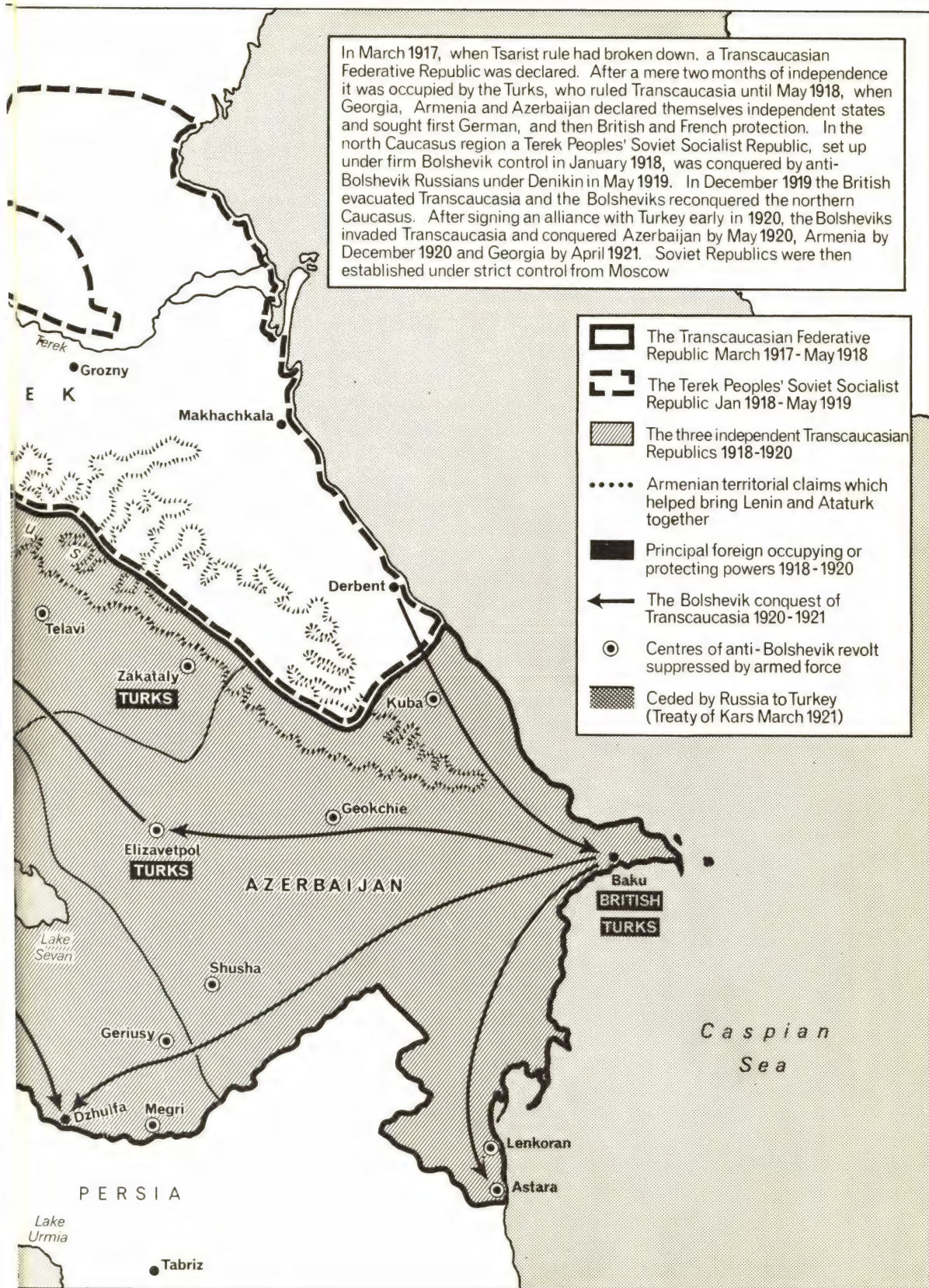




INDEPENDENT TRANSCAUCASIA 1917-1921



In March 1917, when Tsarist rule had broken down, a Transcaucasian Federative Republic was declared. After a mere two months of independence it was occupied by the Turks, who ruled Transcaucasia until May 1918, when Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan declared themselves independent states and sought first German, and then British and French protection. In the north Caucasus region a Terek Peoples' Soviet Socialist Republic, set up under firm Bolshevik control in January 1918, was conquered by anti-Bolshevik Russians under Denikin in May 1919. In December 1919 the British evacuated Transcaucasia and the Bolsheviks reconquered the northern Caucasus. After signing an alliance with Turkey early in 1920, the Bolsheviks invaded Transcaucasia and conquered Azerbaijan by May 1920, Armenia by December 1920 and Georgia by April 1921. Soviet Republics were then established under strict control from Moscow






THE KARA SEA EXPEDITIONS OF 1920 AND 1921

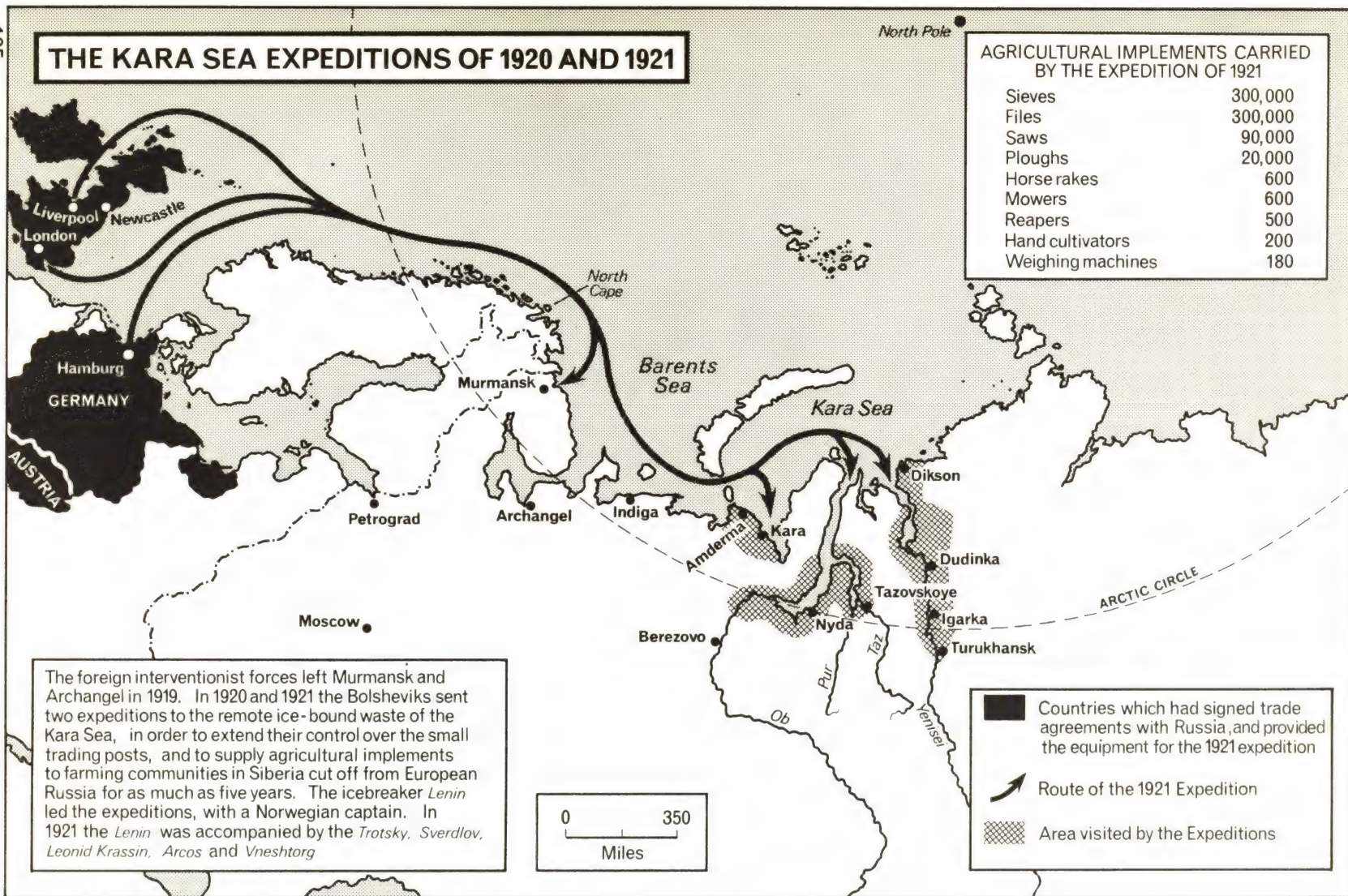
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS CARRIED BY THE EXPEDITION OF 1921

Sieves	300,000
Files	300,000
Saws	90,000
Ploughs	20,000
Horse rakes	600
Mowers	600
Reapers	500
Hand cultivators	200
Weighing machines	180

The foreign interventionist forces left Murmansk and Archangel in 1919. In 1920 and 1921 the Bolsheviks sent two expeditions to the remote ice-bound waste of the Kara Sea, in order to extend their control over the small trading posts, and to supply agricultural implements to farming communities in Siberia cut off from European Russia for as much as five years. The icebreaker *Lenin* led the expeditions, with a Norwegian captain. In 1921 the *Lenin* was accompanied by the *Trotsky*, *Sverdlov*, *Leonid Krassin*, *Arcos* and *Vneshtorg*.

0 350
Miles

-  Countries which had signed trade agreements with Russia, and provided the equipment for the 1921 expedition
-  Route of the 1921 Expedition
-  Area visited by the Expeditions



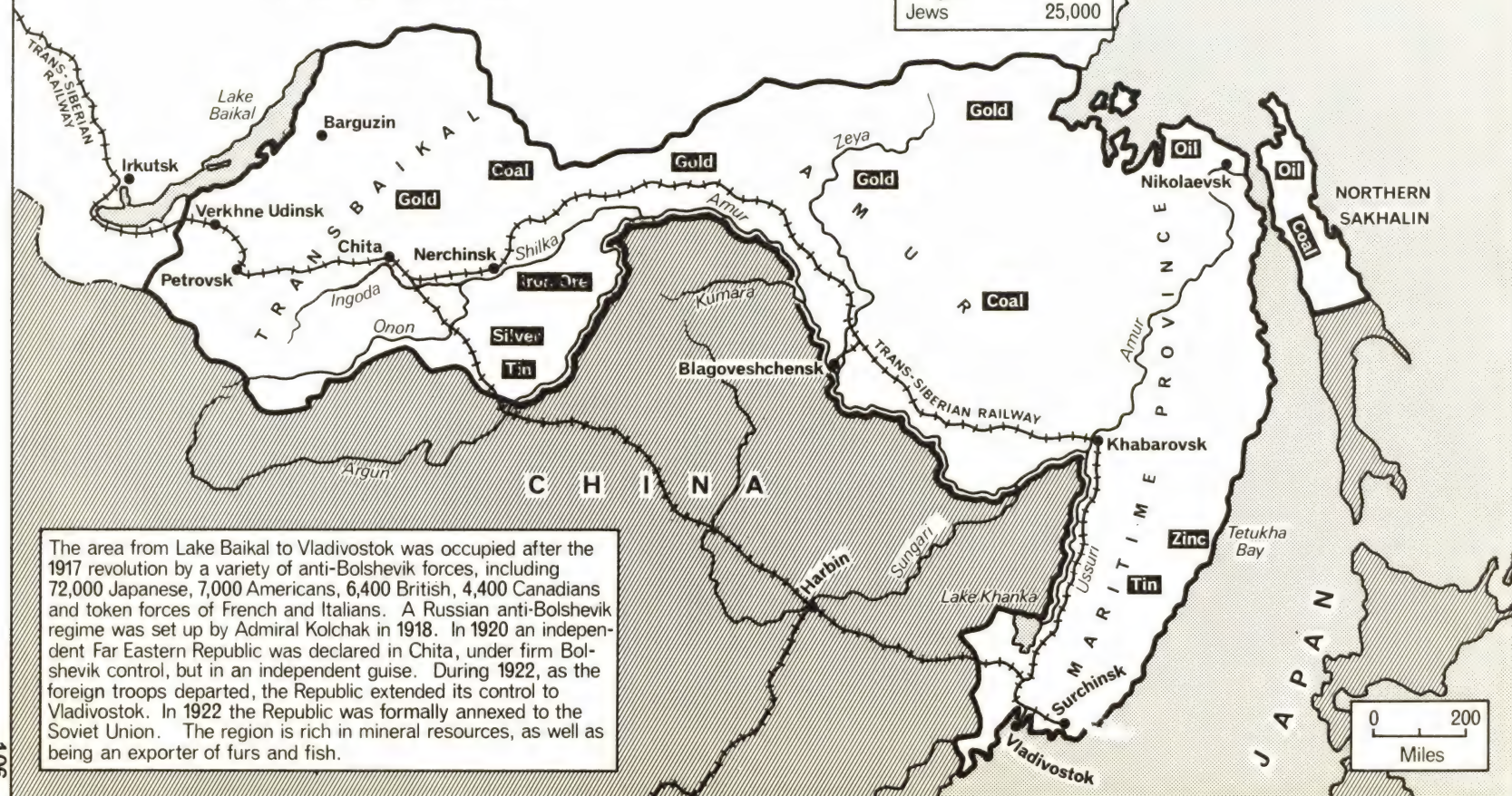
THE INDEPENDENT FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC 1920 - 1922

POPULATION IN 1922

Russians	1,620,000
Chinese	300,000
Japanese	
Koreans	
Mongols	250,000
Tungus	50,000
Jews	25,000

- Boundary of the Far Eastern Republic in 1922
- Principal mineral deposits being worked by 1922

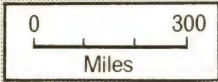
R U S S I A



The area from Lake Baikal to Vladivostok was occupied after the 1917 revolution by a variety of anti-Bolshevik forces, including 72,000 Japanese, 7,000 Americans, 6,400 British, 4,400 Canadians and token forces of French and Italians. A Russian anti-Bolshevik regime was set up by Admiral Kolchak in 1918. In 1920 an independent Far Eastern Republic was declared in Chita, under firm Bolshevik control, but in an independent guise. During 1922, as the foreign troops departed, the Republic extended its control to Vladivostok. In 1922 the Republic was formally annexed to the Soviet Union. The region is rich in mineral resources, as well as being an exporter of furs and fish.

0 200
Miles

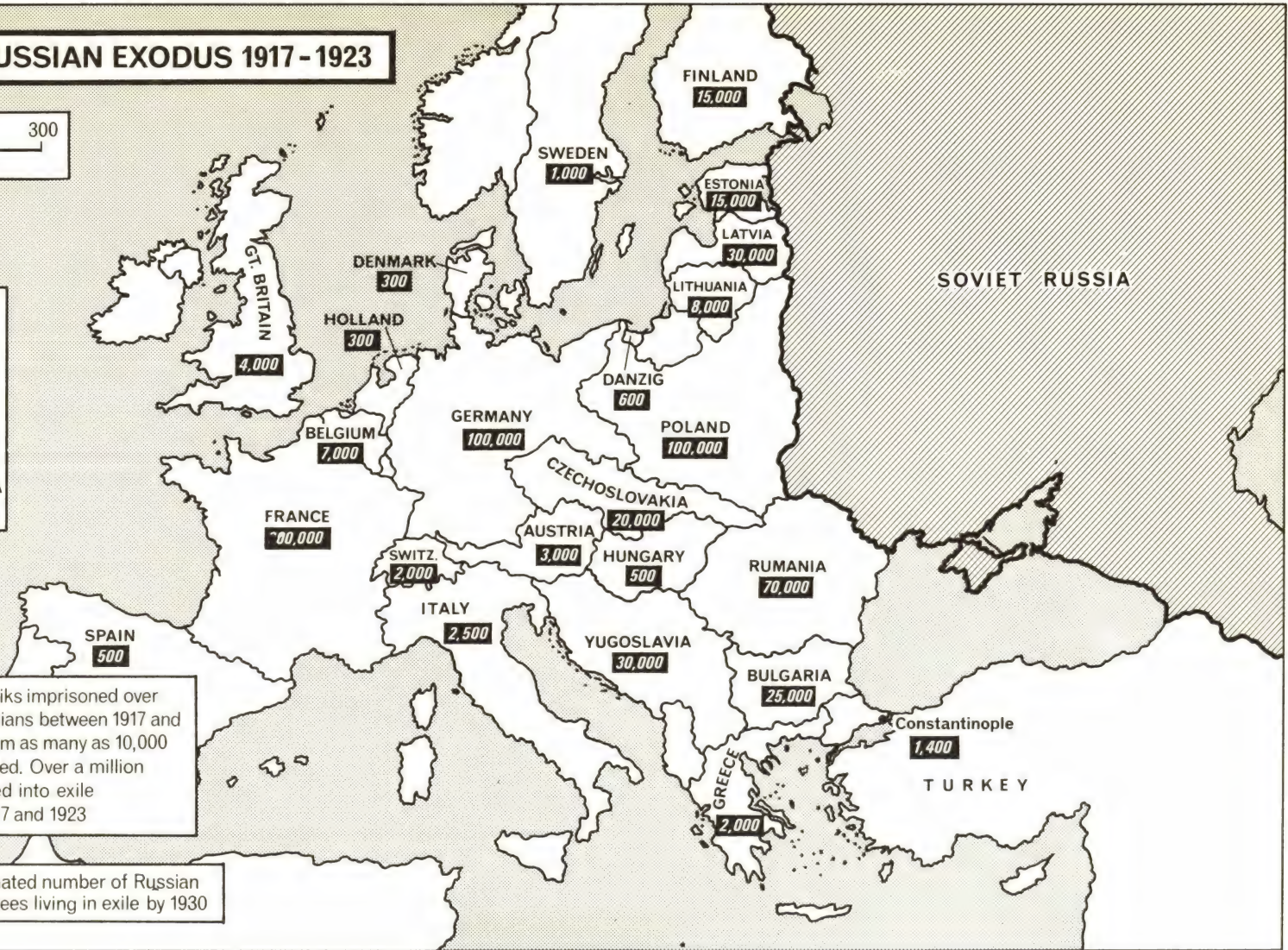
THE RUSSIAN EXODUS 1917 - 1923



IN CHINA	100,000
IN USA	100,000
IN BRAZIL	500
IN ABYSSINIA	50

The Bolsheviks imprisoned over 80,000 Russians between 1917 and 1919, of whom as many as 10,000 were executed. Over a million Russians fled into exile between 1917 and 1923

Estimated number of Russian refugees living in exile by 1930



THE FAILURE OF WORLD REVOLUTION 1917 - 1927

0 250
Miles

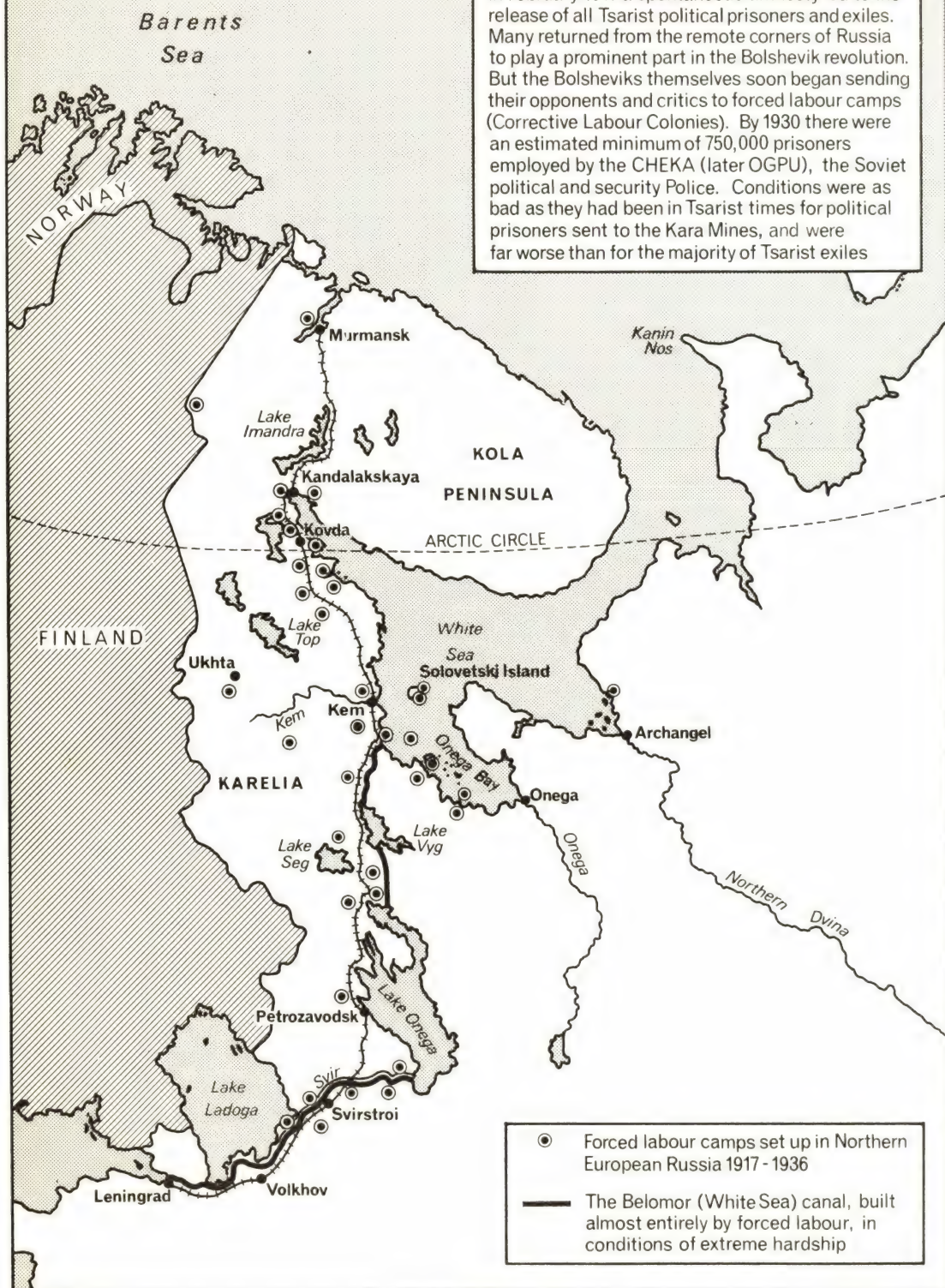


Many Bolsheviks expected that their success in Russia would lead to a rapid seizure of power by communists throughout western Europe. But all later revolutionary attempts were crushed. Despite the propaganda and intrigue of the Third Communist International (Comintern) established by Lenin in 1919, no other communist regime held power successfully in western Europe between the First and Second World Wars

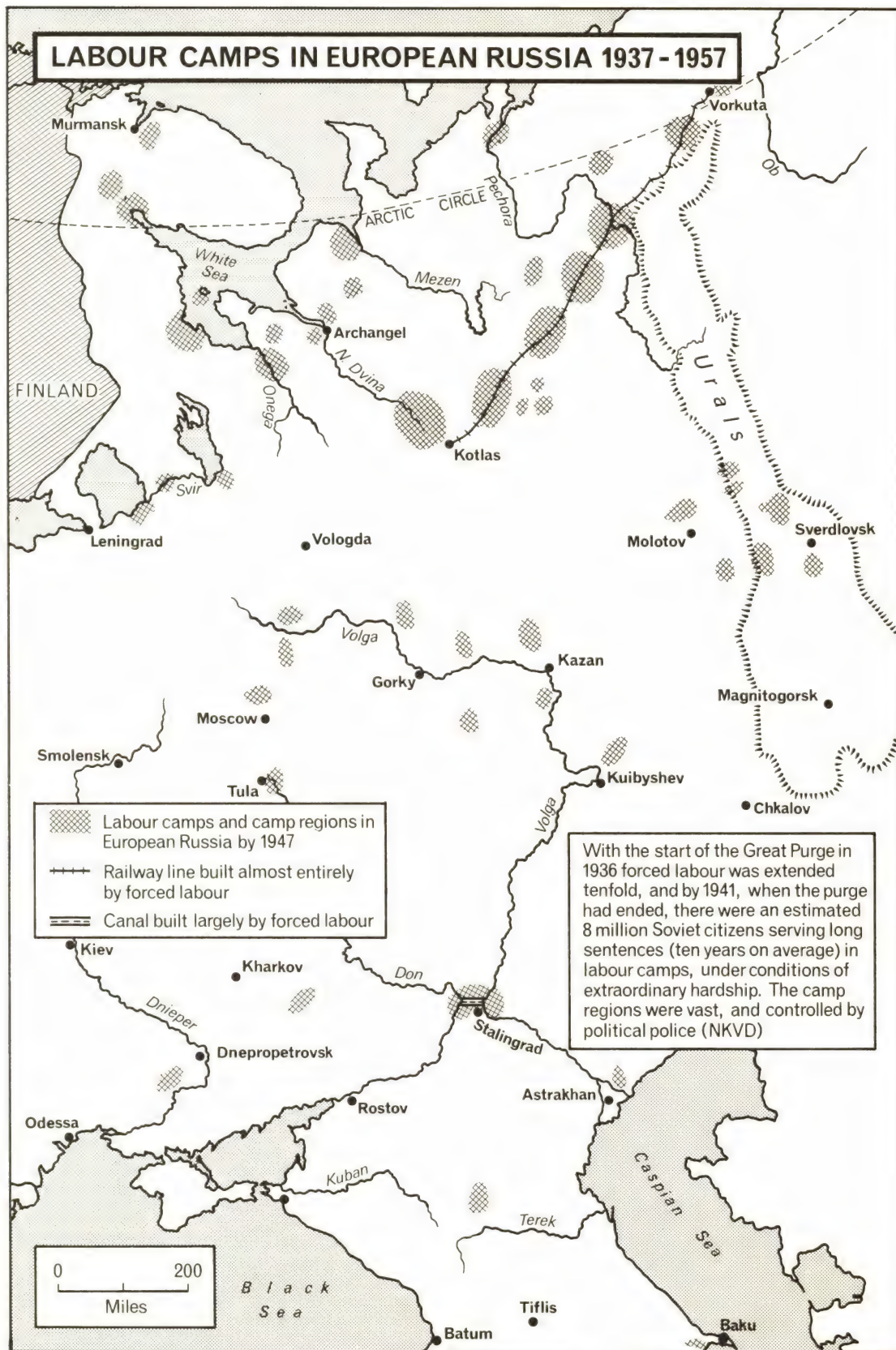
Countries whose strong anti-communist policies after 1926 served as a barrier between Soviet communism and western Europe

LABOUR CAMPS IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA 1917 - 1936

In February 1917 a spontaneous amnesty led to the release of all Tsarist political prisoners and exiles. Many returned from the remote corners of Russia to play a prominent part in the Bolshevik revolution. But the Bolsheviks themselves soon began sending their opponents and critics to forced labour camps (Corrective Labour Colonies). By 1930 there were an estimated minimum of 750,000 prisoners employed by the CHEKA (later OGPU), the Soviet political and security Police. Conditions were as bad as they had been in Tsarist times for political prisoners sent to the Kara Mines, and were far worse than for the majority of Tsarist exiles



LABOUR CAMPS IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA 1937 - 1957

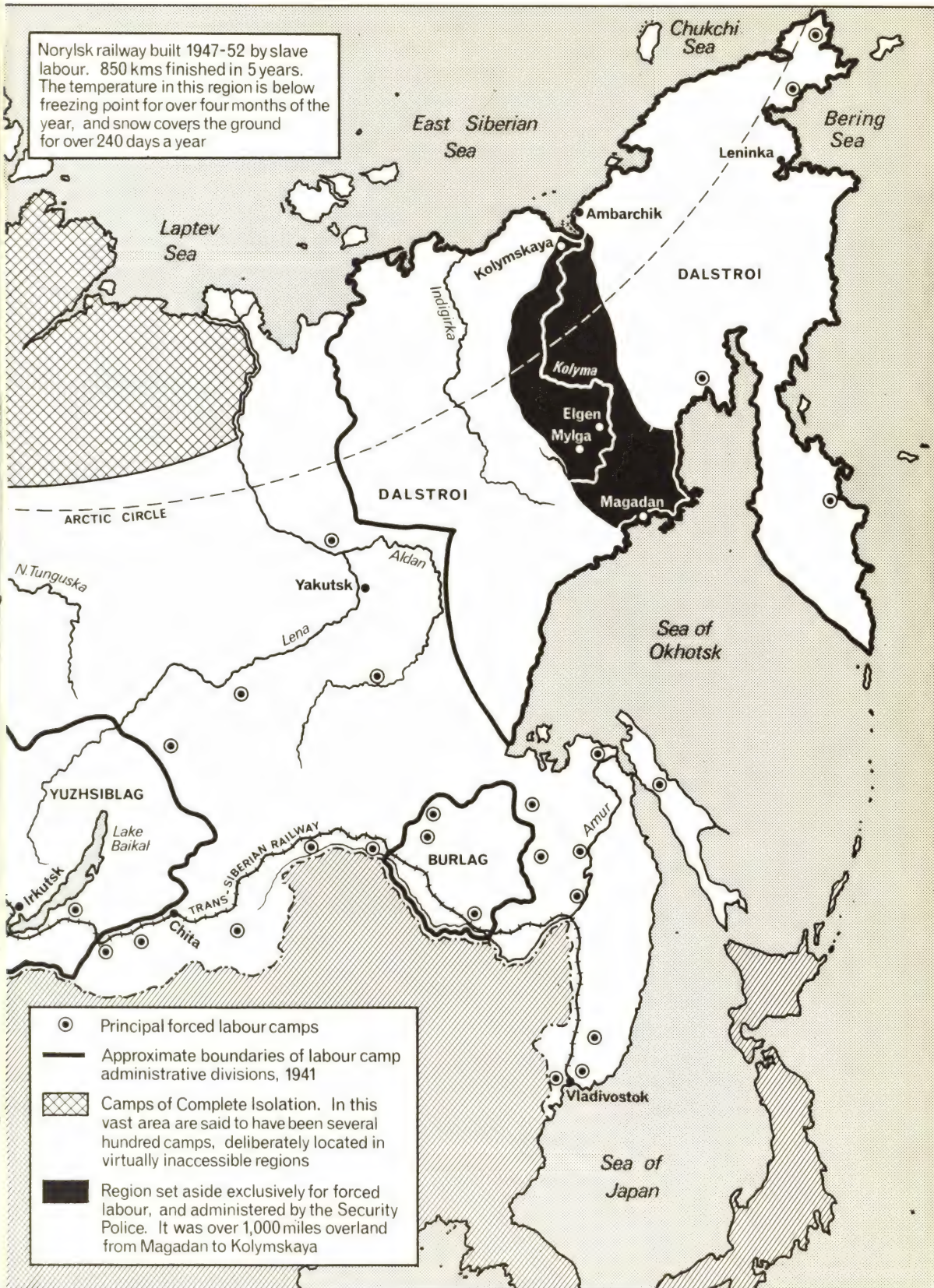


LABOUR CAMPS EAST OF THE URALS 1918 - 1958

A revolt of camp inmates at Igarka was suppressed in 1948. As many as 2,666 escaped towards the Urals. They were bombed from the air and nearly all were killed or captured



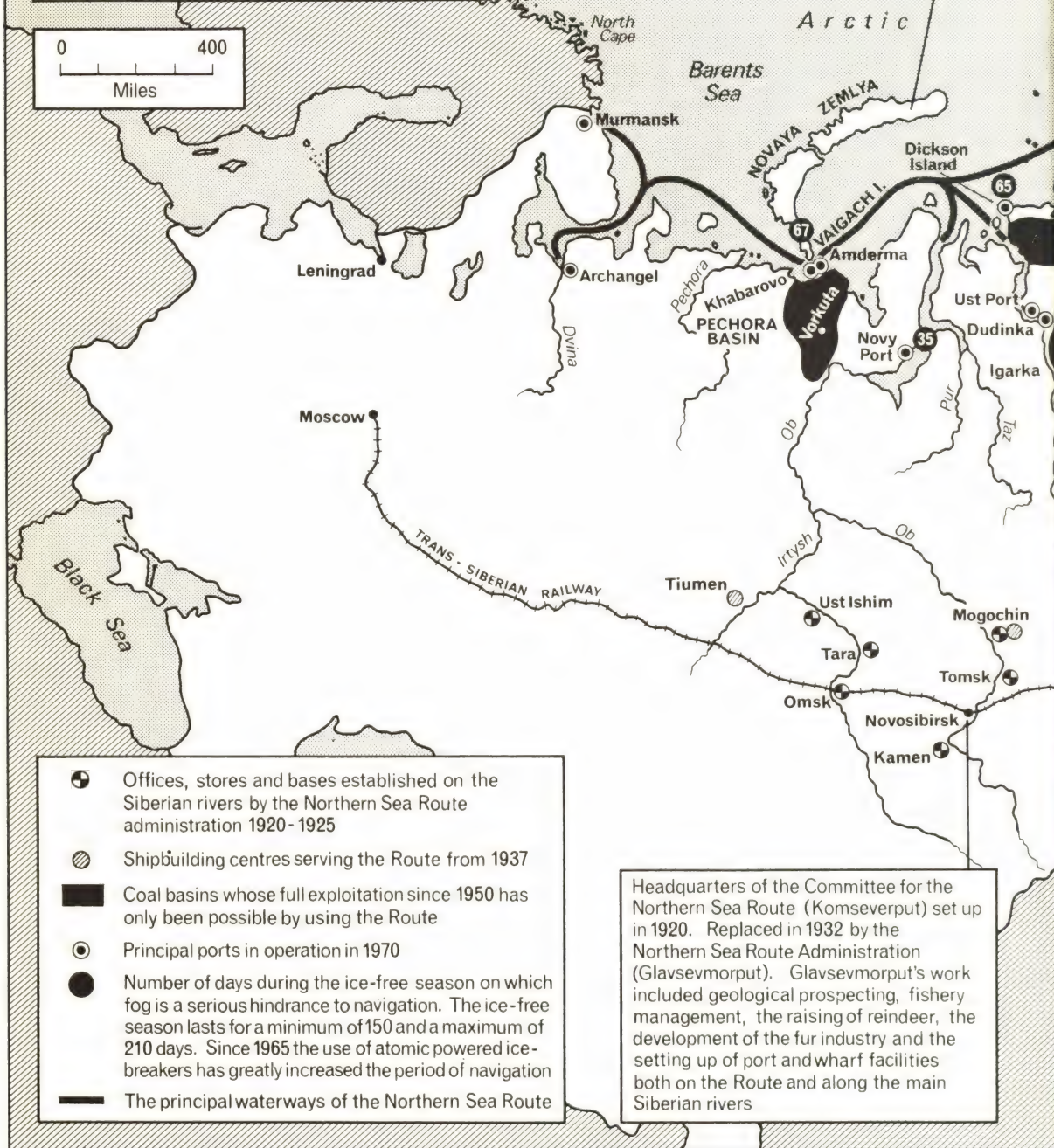
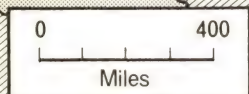
Norylsk railway built 1947-52 by slave labour. 850 kms finished in 5 years. The temperature in this region is below freezing point for over four months of the year, and snow covers the ground for over 240 days a year



THE NORTHERN SEA ROUTE 1920 - 1970

The development of the Northern Sea Route, linking European Russia by the shortest sea route to the Russian Far East, has enabled the vast resources of north Siberia to be opened up. In 1917 the route had hardly been charted. By 1970 it was a busy, wealthy waterway, its ice cleared by atomic-powered icebreakers, its trade continually expanding, and its full potential still to be realized

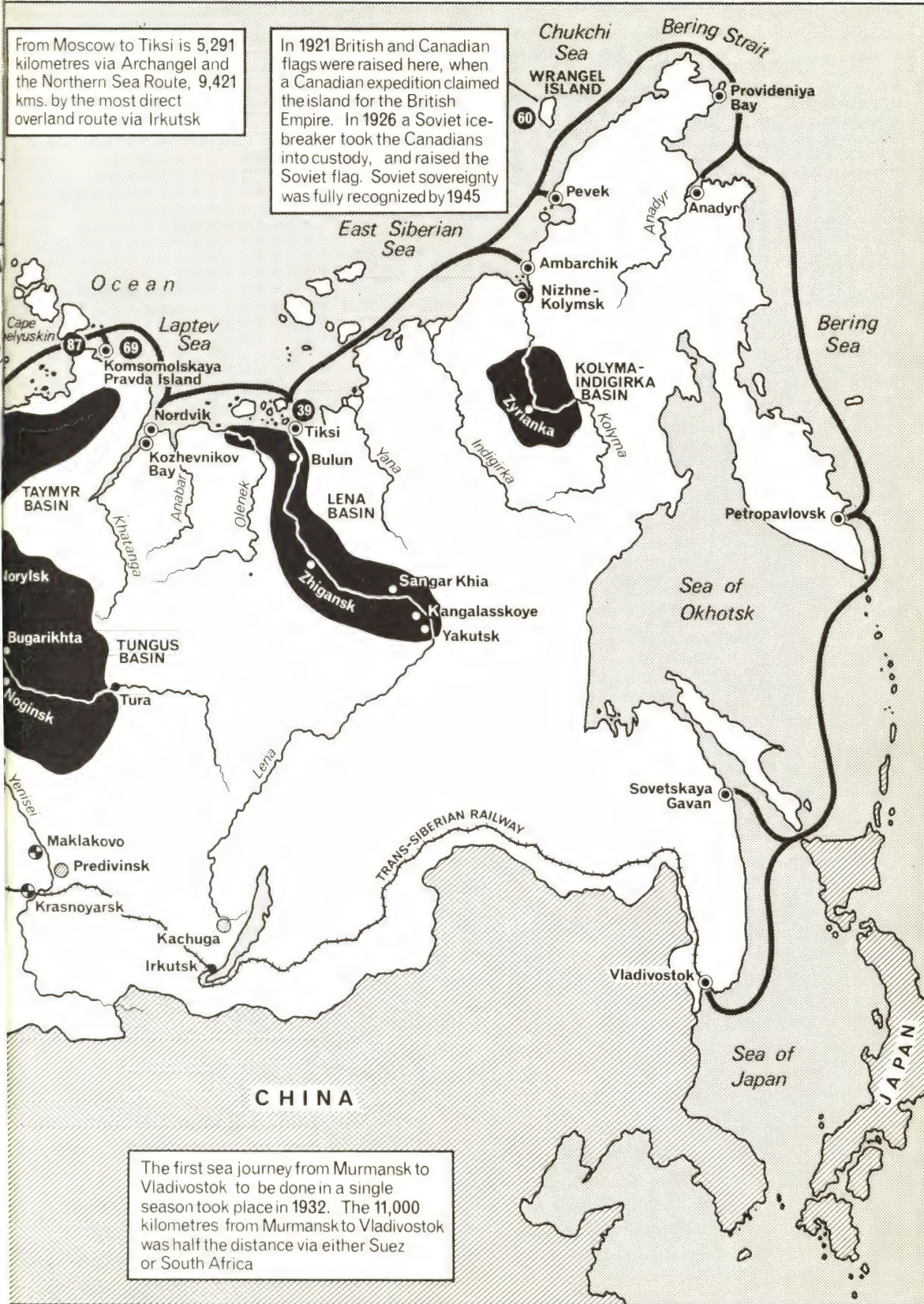
A labour camp area in existence in the 1930's. Prisoners were engaged in hunting, farming and fishing. The temperature is below freezing point for an average of 250 days a year



Headquarters of the Committee for the Northern Sea Route (Komseverput) set up in 1920. Replaced in 1932 by the Northern Sea Route Administration (Glavsevmorput). Glavsevmorput's work included geological prospecting, fishery management, the raising of reindeer, the development of the fur industry and the setting up of port and wharf facilities both on the Route and along the main Siberian rivers

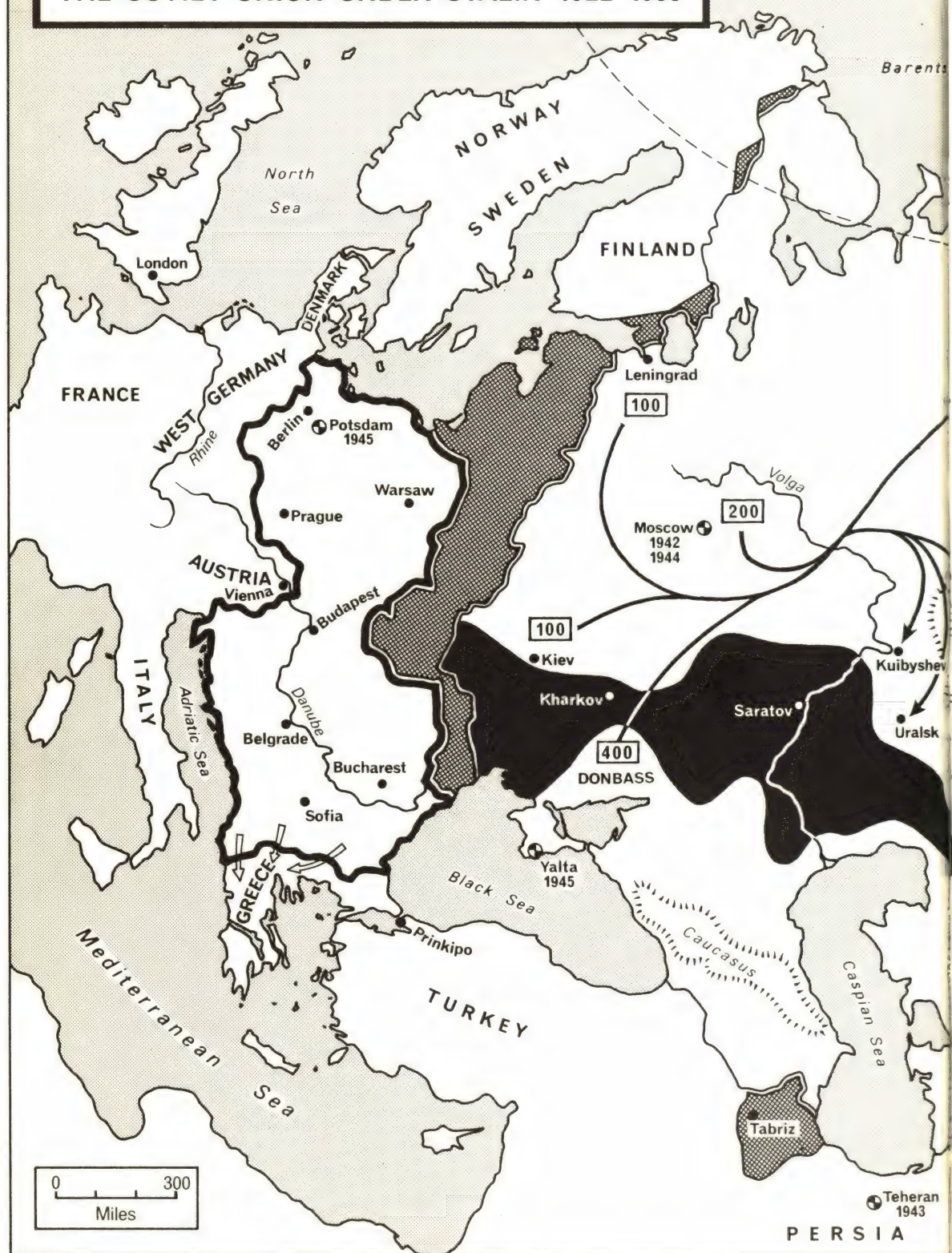
From Moscow to Tiksi is 5,291 kilometres via Archangel and the Northern Sea Route, 9,421 kms. by the most direct overland route via Irkutsk

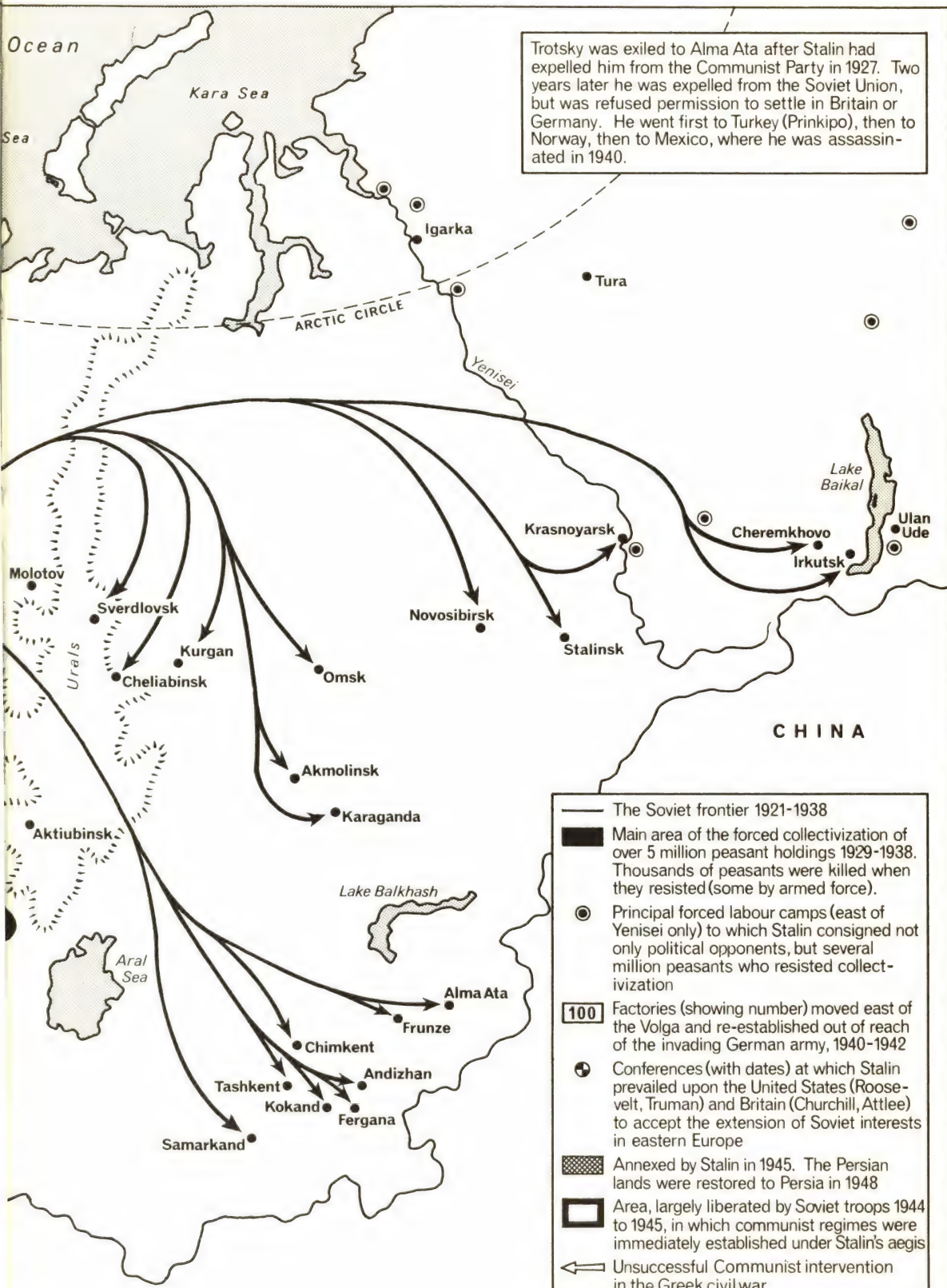
In 1921 British and Canadian flags were raised here, when a Canadian expedition claimed the island for the British Empire. In 1926 a Soviet ice-breaker took the Canadians into custody, and raised the Soviet flag. Soviet sovereignty was fully recognized by 1945



The first sea journey from Murmansk to Vladivostok to be done in a single season took place in 1932. The 11,000 kilometres from Murmansk to Vladivostok was half the distance via either Suez or South Africa

THE SOVIET UNION UNDER STALIN 1922-1953





Trotsky was exiled to Alma Ata after Stalin had expelled him from the Communist Party in 1927. Two years later he was expelled from the Soviet Union, but was refused permission to settle in Britain or Germany. He went first to Turkey (Prinkipo), then to Norway, then to Mexico, where he was assassinated in 1940.

- The Soviet frontier 1921-1938
- Main area of the forced collectivization of over 5 million peasant holdings 1929-1938. Thousands of peasants were killed when they resisted (some by armed force).
- Principal forced labour camps (east of Yenisei only) to which Stalin consigned not only political opponents, but several million peasants who resisted collectivization
- 100 Factories (showing number) moved east of the Volga and re-established out of reach of the invading German army, 1940-1942
- ⊕ Conferences (with dates) at which Stalin prevailed upon the United States (Roosevelt, Truman) and Britain (Churchill, Attlee) to accept the extension of Soviet interests in eastern Europe
- ▨ Annexed by Stalin in 1945. The Persian lands were restored to Persia in 1948
- Area, largely liberated by Soviet troops 1944 to 1945, in which communist regimes were immediately established under Stalin's aegis
- ↔ Unsuccessful Communist intervention in the Greek civil war

The destruction of Poland was principally a German action. 1,700,000 German troops soon defeated the 600,000 Polish soldiers. German air attack destroyed the centres of the main Polish cities. The Poles hoped to make a final stand in the Pripet marsh area, but the Russian advance destroyed all chance of further Polish resistance

THE PARTITION OF POLAND 1939



Atlantic Ocean

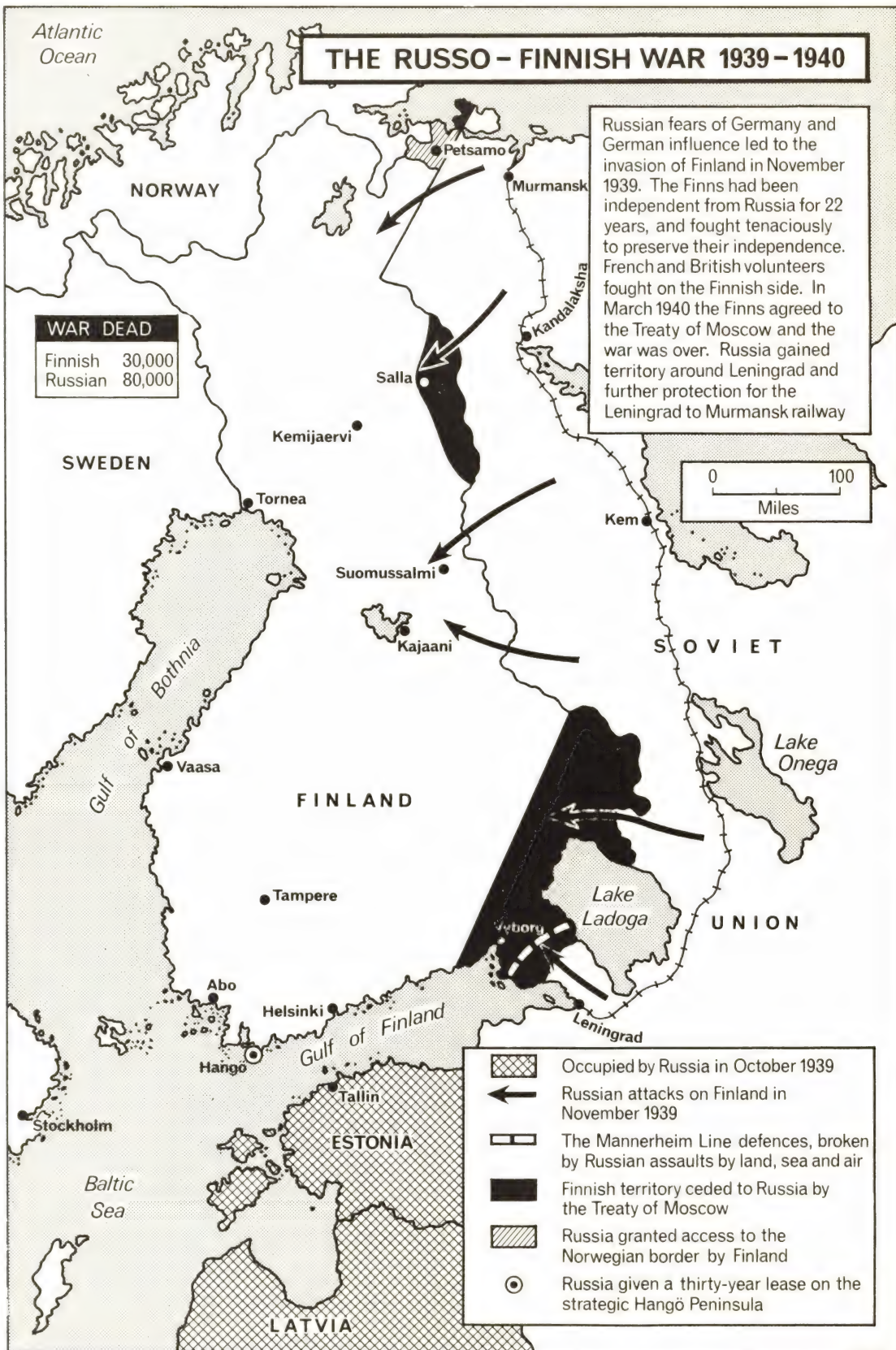
THE RUSSO - FINNISH WAR 1939 - 1940

Russian fears of Germany and German influence led to the invasion of Finland in November 1939. The Finns had been independent from Russia for 22 years, and fought tenaciously to preserve their independence. French and British volunteers fought on the Finnish side. In March 1940 the Finns agreed to the Treaty of Moscow and the war was over. Russia gained territory around Leningrad and further protection for the Leningrad to Murmansk railway

WAR DEAD

Finnish	30,000
Russian	80,000

0 100
Miles



SOVIET ANNEXATIONS 1939-1940

The eastward advance of Nazi rule and influence led to a westward advance of Russian control. By June 1940 the Russians had set up what they hoped would be a barrier against further German advance. But this barrier proved of little avail when the Germans invaded Russia in June 1941

0 150
Miles

LATVIA
Russian before 1914
Independent 1920-1939

LITHUANIA
Russian before 1914
Independent 1919-1939

PART OF FINLAND
Russian before 1917
Finnish 1918-1939

ESTONIA
Russian before 1917
Independent 1918-1939

RUSSIA

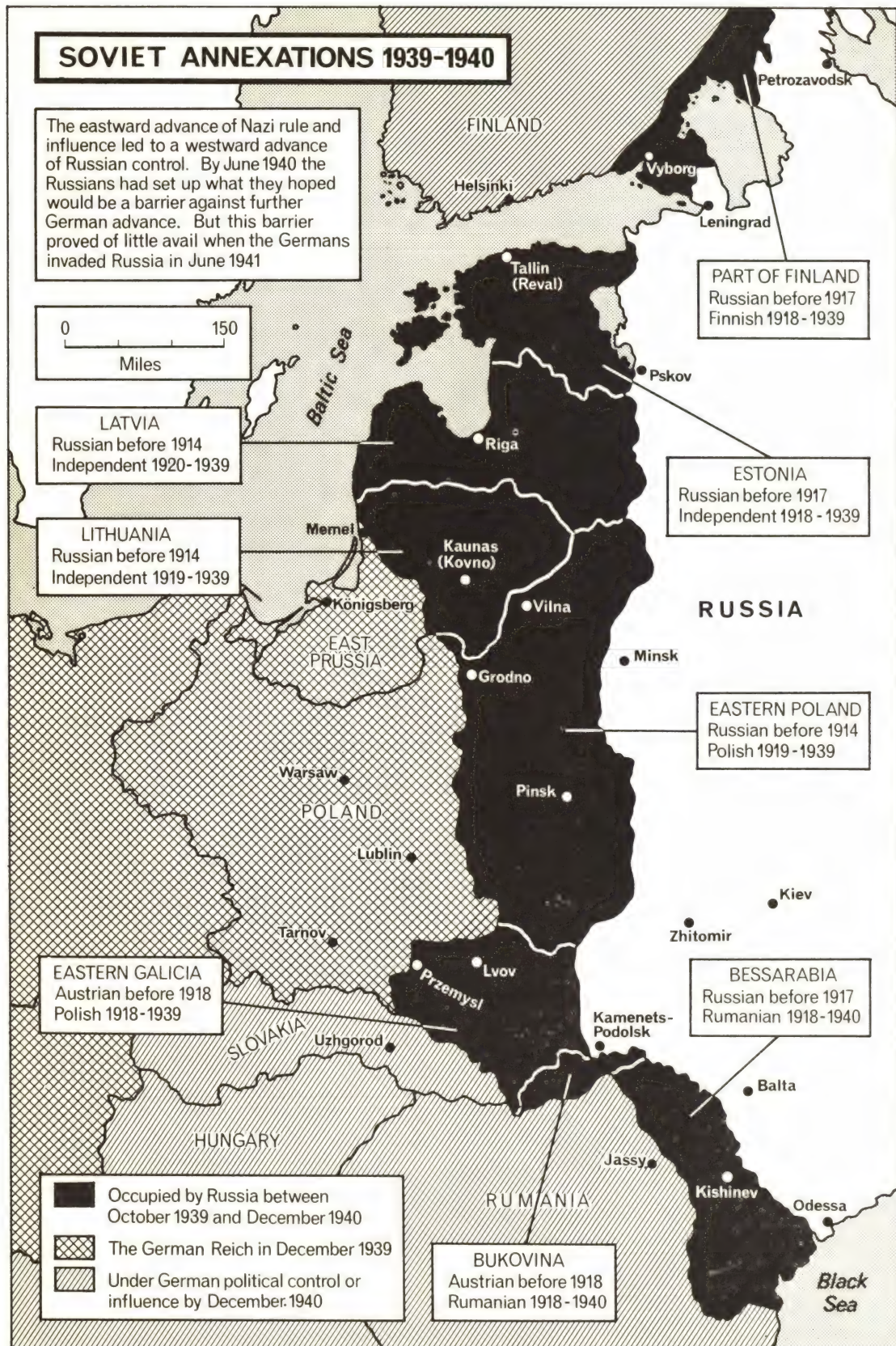
EASTERN POLAND
Russian before 1914
Polish 1919-1939

EASTERN GALICIA
Austrian before 1918
Polish 1918-1939

BESSARABIA
Russian before 1917
Rumanian 1918-1940

■ Occupied by Russia between October 1939 and December 1940
▨ The German Reich in December 1939
▧ Under German political control or influence by December 1940

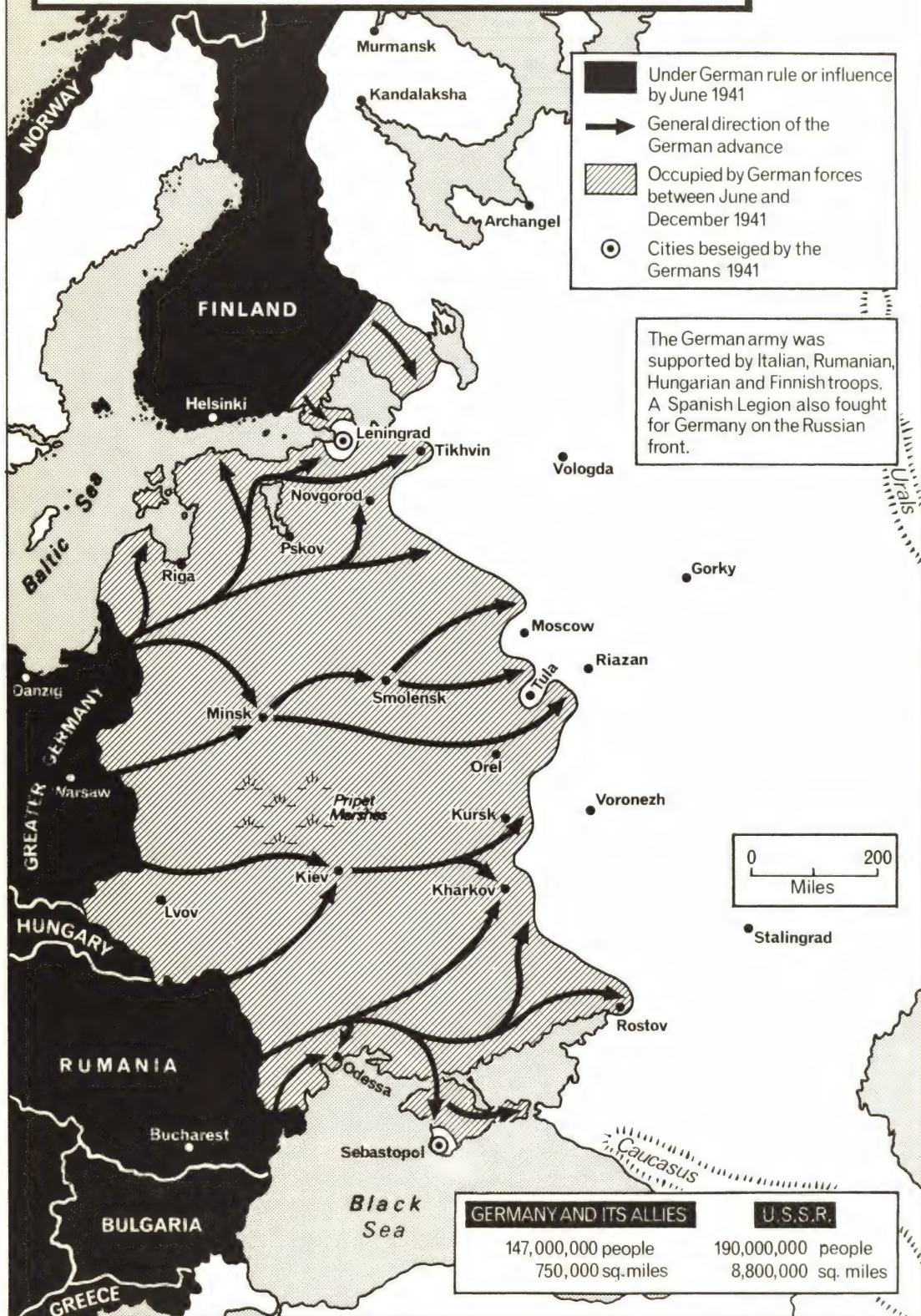
BUKOVINA
Austrian before 1918
Rumanian 1918-1940



EUROPE ON 22 JUNE 1941

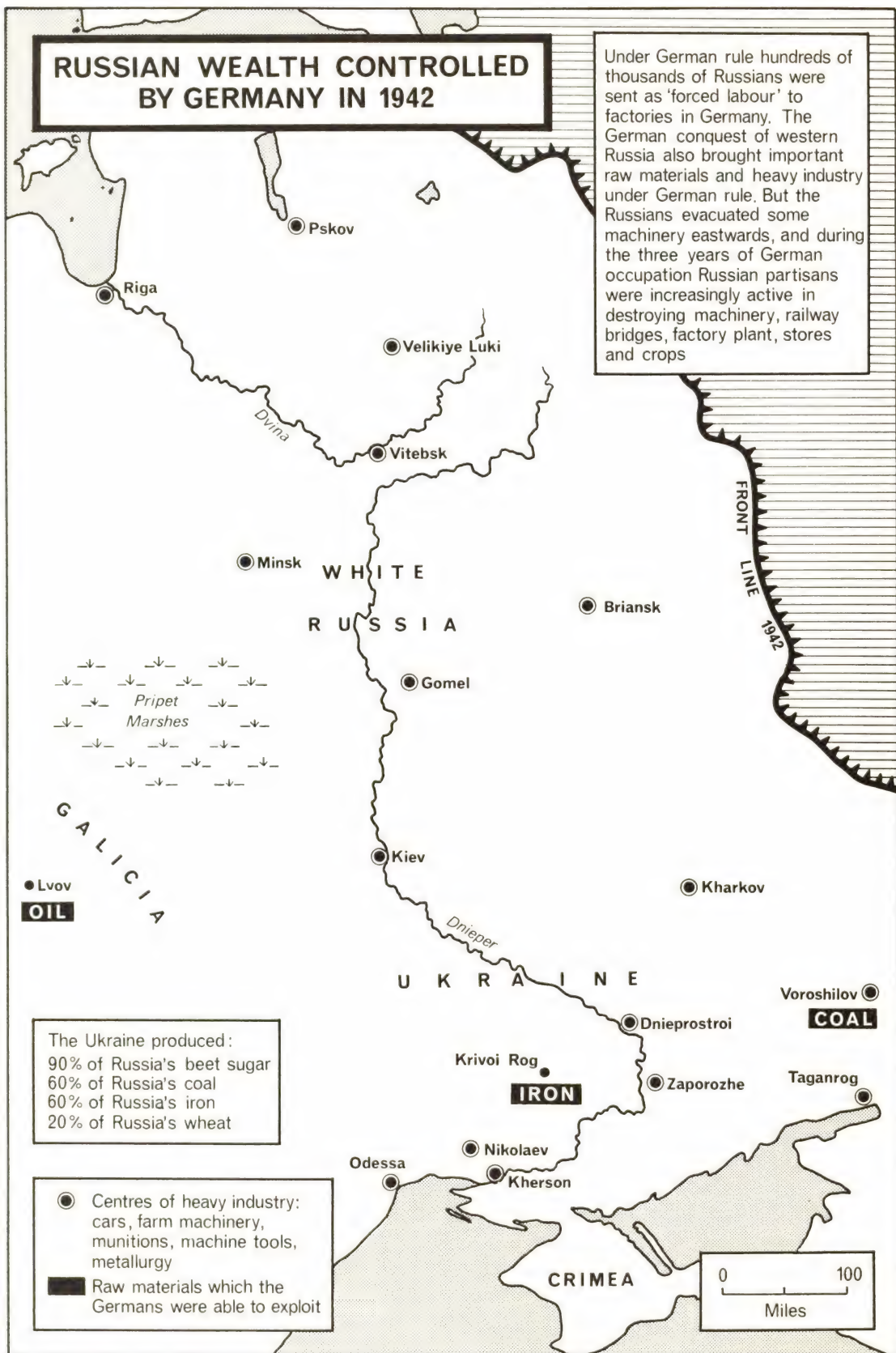


THE GERMAN INVASION OF THE SOVIET UNION 1941



RUSSIAN WEALTH CONTROLLED BY GERMANY IN 1942

Under German rule hundreds of thousands of Russians were sent as 'forced labour' to factories in Germany. The German conquest of western Russia also brought important raw materials and heavy industry under German rule. But the Russians evacuated some machinery eastwards, and during the three years of German occupation Russian partisans were increasingly active in destroying machinery, railway bridges, factory plant, stores and crops






The Ukraine produced:
 90% of Russia's beet sugar
 60% of Russia's coal
 60% of Russia's iron
 20% of Russia's wheat

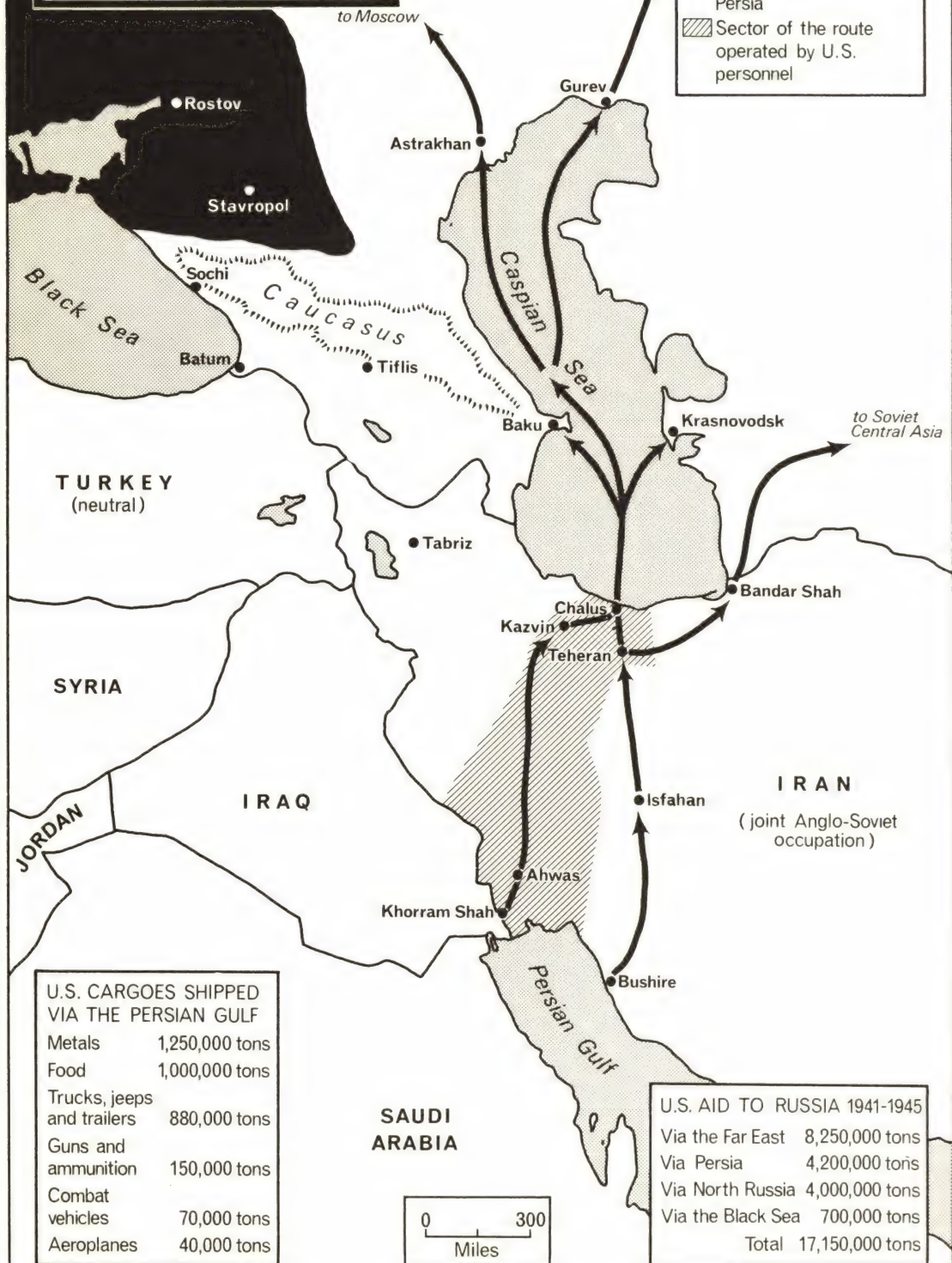
● Centres of heavy industry:
 cars, farm machinery,
 munitions, machine tools,
 metallurgy

■ Raw materials which the
 Germans were able to exploit

0 100
 Miles

UNITED STATES AID TO THE SOVIET UNION 1941-1945

 German occupied Russia January 1943
 Route of U.S. aid to Russia going through Persia
 Sector of the route operated by U.S. personnel



U.S. CARGOES SHIPPED VIA THE PERSIAN GULF

Metals	1,250,000 tons
Food	1,000,000 tons
Trucks, jeeps and trailers	880,000 tons
Guns and ammunition	150,000 tons
Combat vehicles	70,000 tons
Aeroplanes	40,000 tons

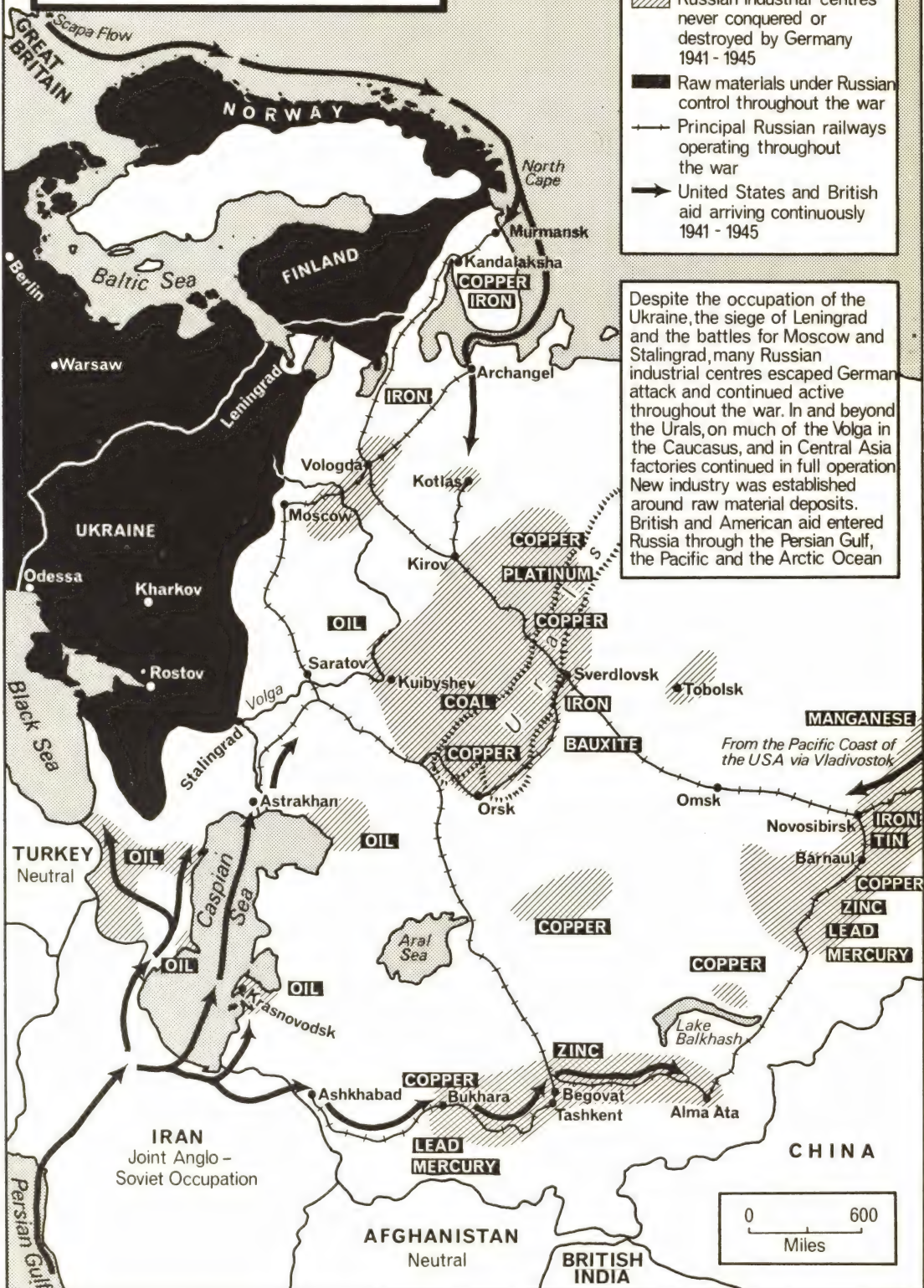
SAUDI ARABIA

0 300
Miles

U.S. AID TO RUSSIA 1941-1945

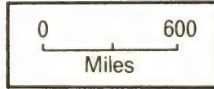
Via the Far East	8,250,000 tons
Via Persia	4,200,000 tons
Via North Russia	4,000,000 tons
Via the Black Sea	700,000 tons
Total	17,150,000 tons

SOVIET INDUSTRY AND ALLIED AID 1941 - 1945



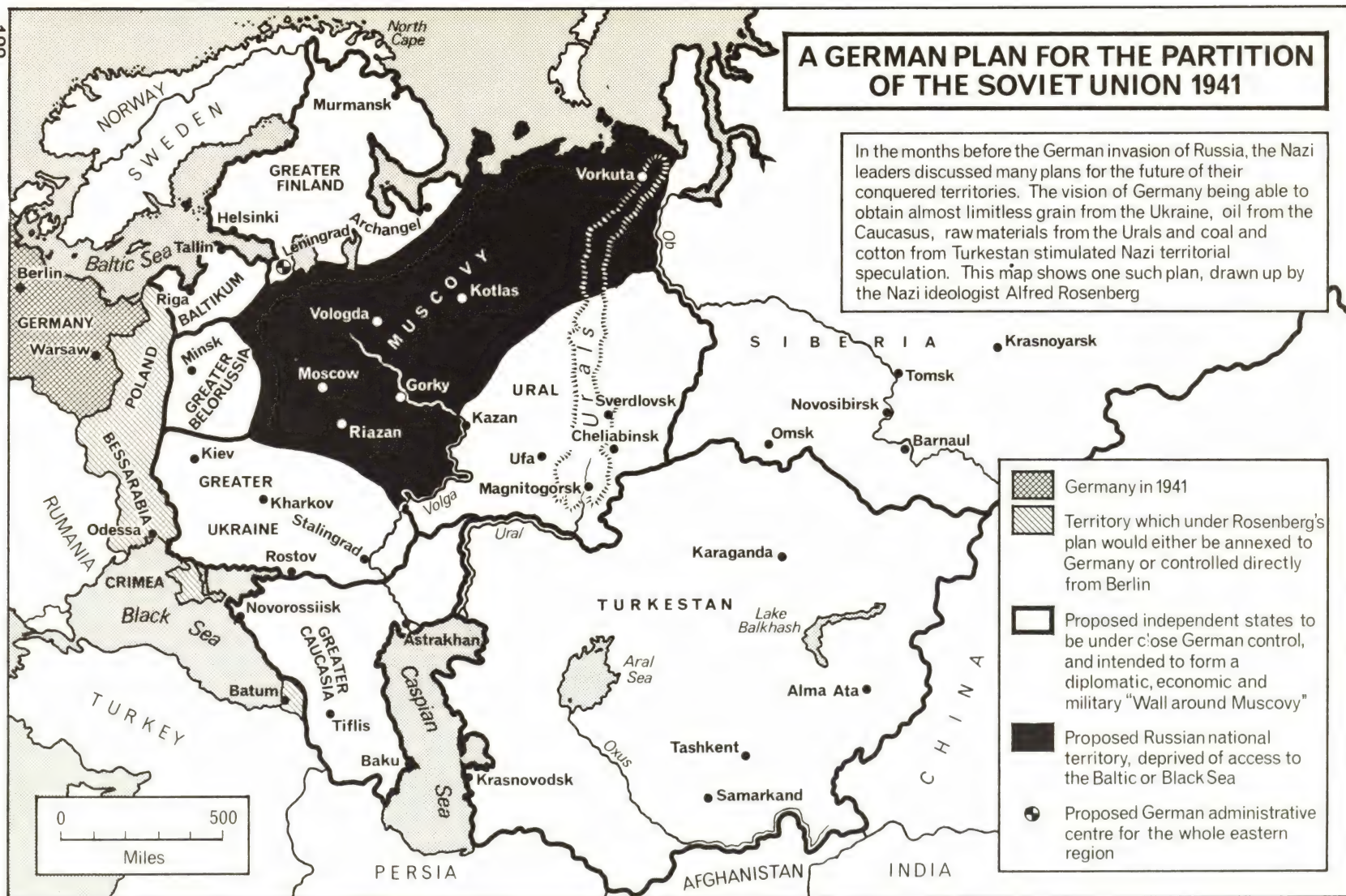
- Under German control in December 1943
- Russian industrial centres never conquered or destroyed by Germany 1941 - 1945
- Raw materials under Russian control throughout the war
- Principal Russian railways operating throughout the war
- United States and British aid arriving continuously 1941 - 1945

Despite the occupation of the Ukraine, the siege of Leningrad and the battles for Moscow and Stalingrad, many Russian industrial centres escaped German attack and continued active throughout the war. In and beyond the Urals, on much of the Volga in the Caucasus, and in Central Asia factories continued in full operation. New industry was established around raw material deposits. British and American aid entered Russia through the Persian Gulf, the Pacific and the Arctic Ocean.

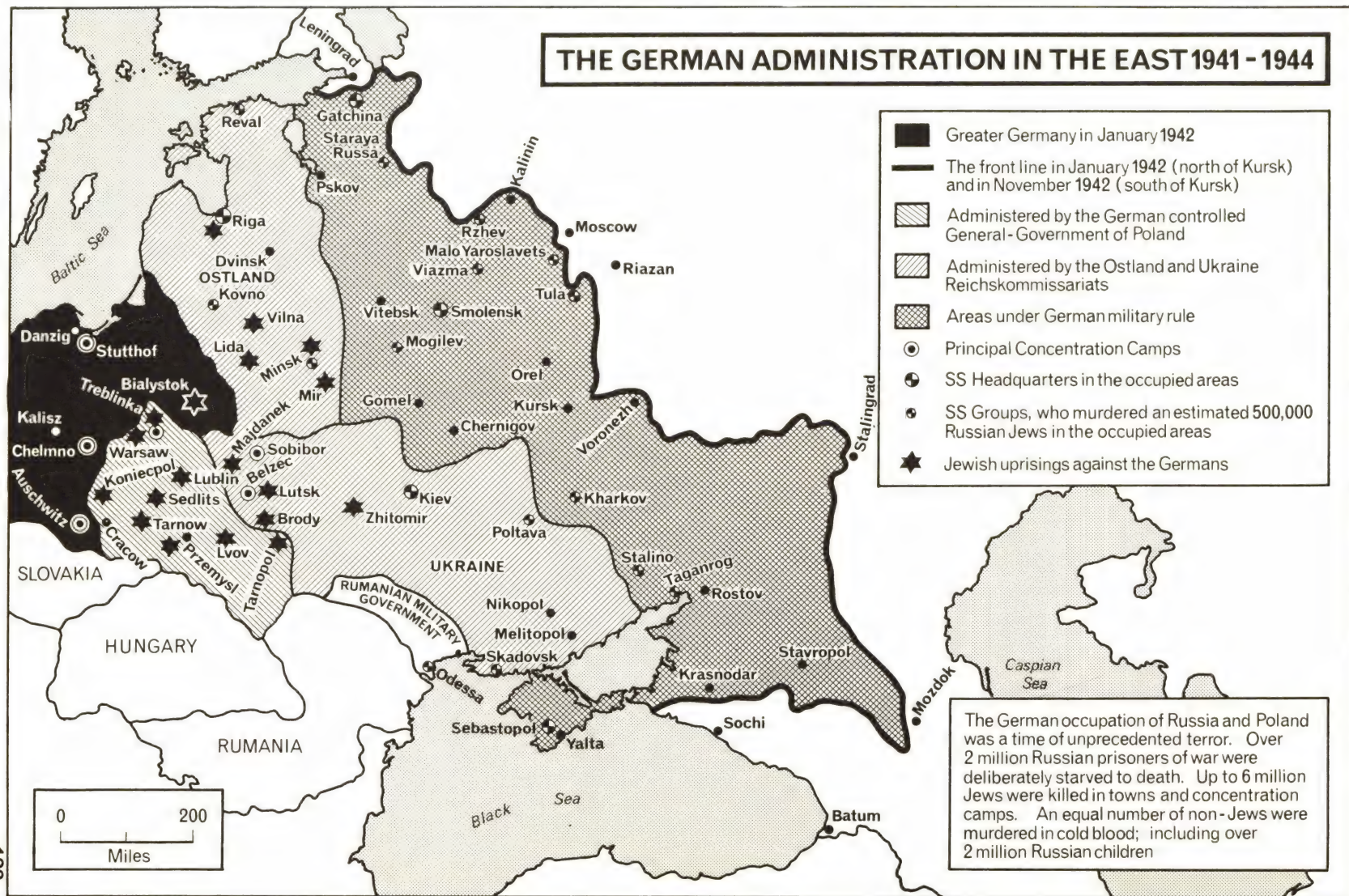


A GERMAN PLAN FOR THE PARTITION OF THE SOVIET UNION 1941

In the months before the German invasion of Russia, the Nazi leaders discussed many plans for the future of their conquered territories. The vision of Germany being able to obtain almost limitless grain from the Ukraine, oil from the Caucasus, raw materials from the Urals and coal and cotton from Turkestan stimulated Nazi territorial speculation. This map shows one such plan, drawn up by the Nazi ideologist Alfred Rosenberg

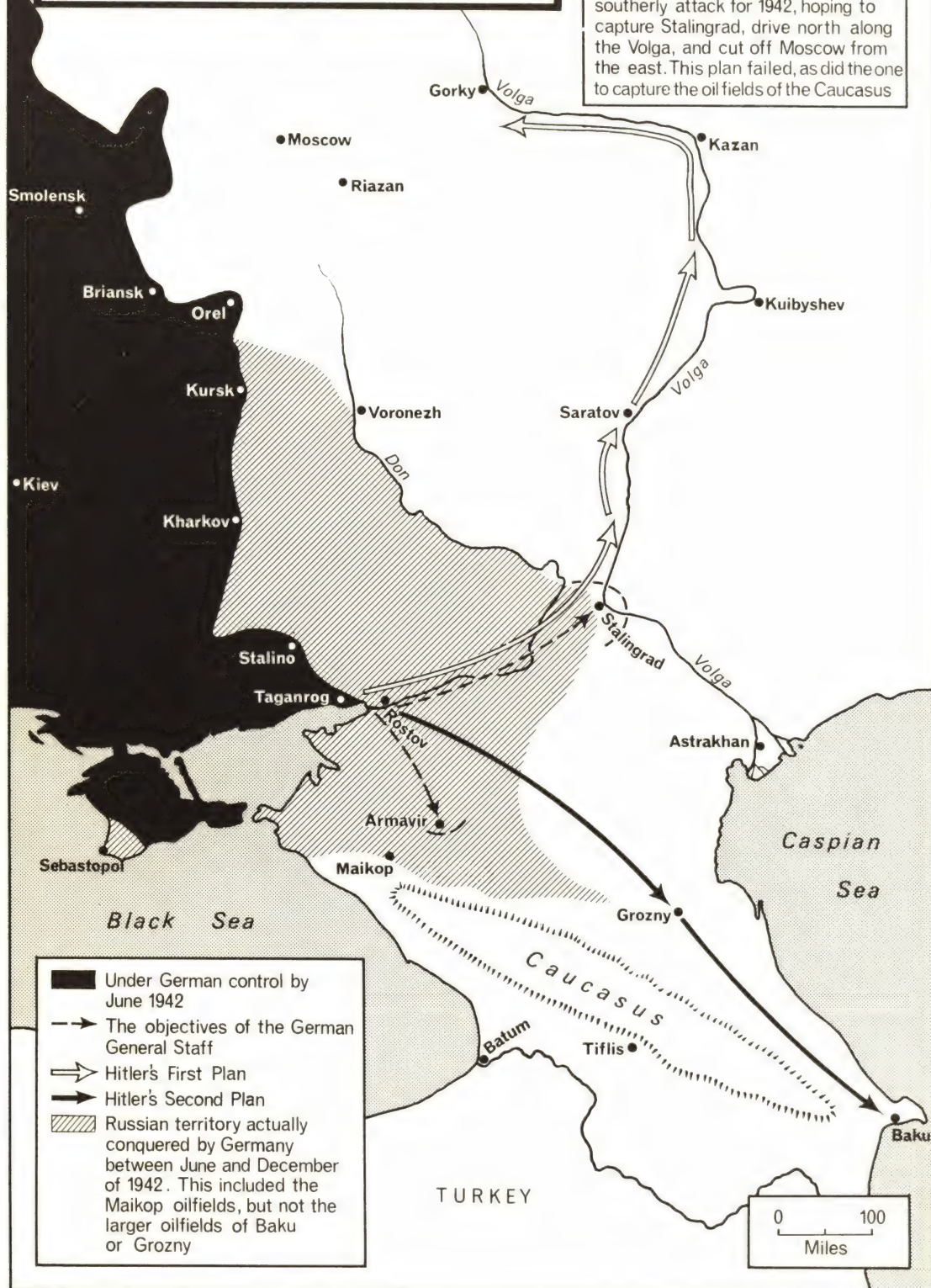


THE GERMAN ADMINISTRATION IN THE EAST 1941 - 1944

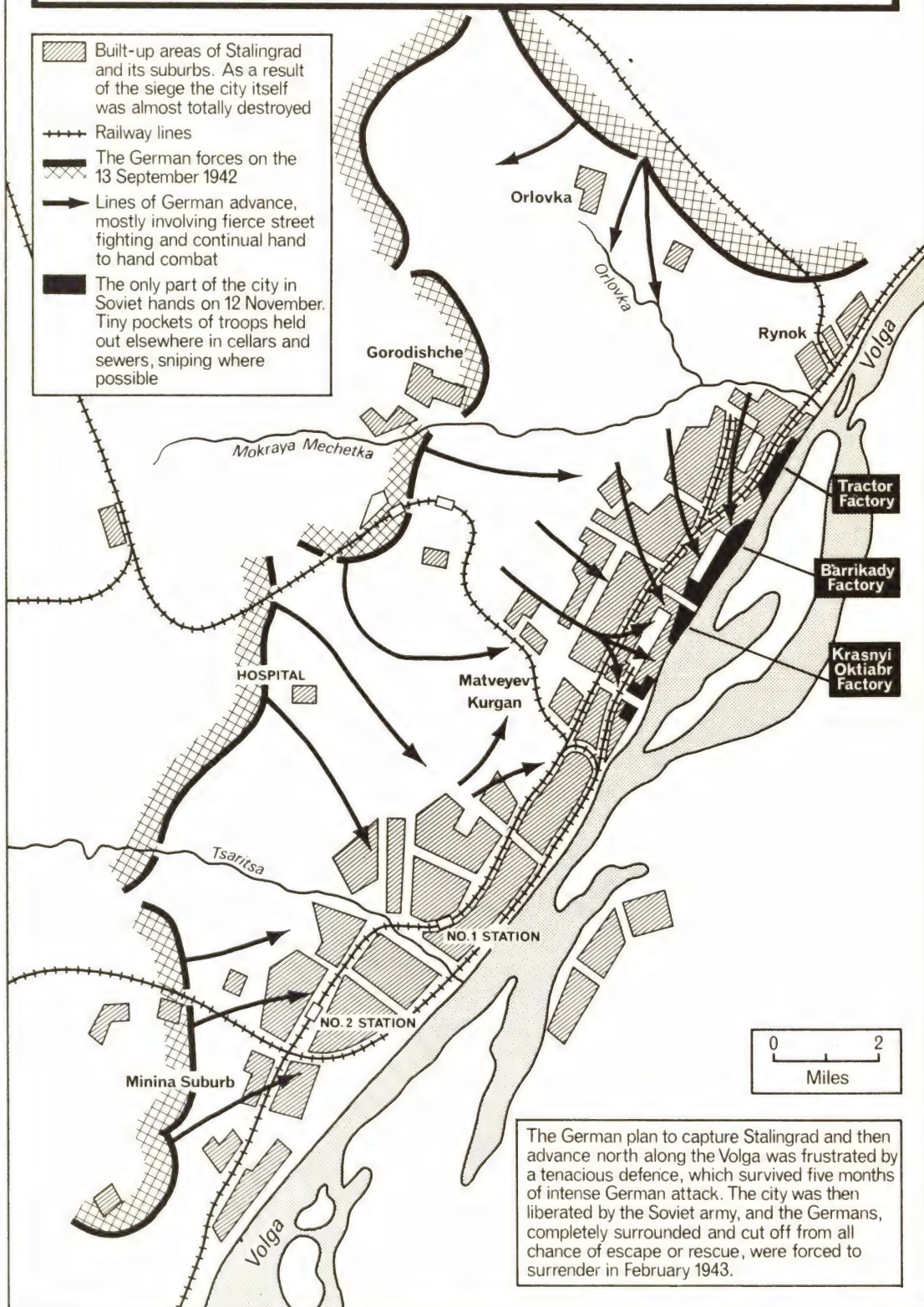


GERMAN PLANS AND CONQUESTS IN 1942

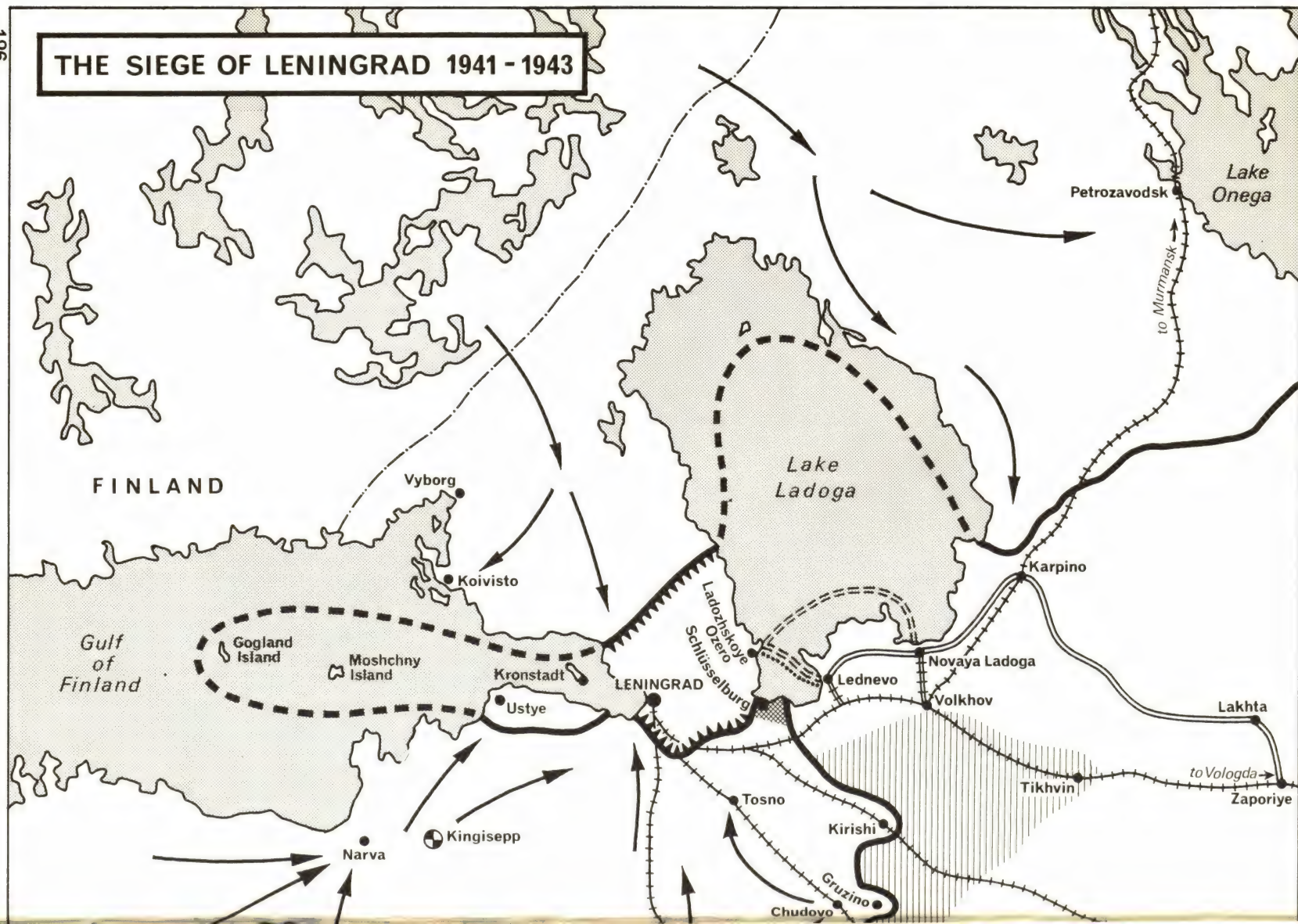
Despite fierce German efforts, Moscow was not captured in 1941. The Germans planned a more southerly attack for 1942, hoping to capture Stalingrad, drive north along the Volga, and cut off Moscow from the east. This plan failed, as did the one to capture the oil fields of the Caucasus



THE SIEGE OF STALINGRAD, SEPTEMBER 1942-FEBRUARY 1943



THE SIEGE OF LENINGRAD 1941 - 1943



⊕ Major German reprisals against civilians. Over 200 villages in the Leningrad district were burnt to the ground by the Germans, many thousands of villagers were killed, and 30,000 were sent to Germany for forced labour

+++ Railways in August 1941
 → Advance of the German army (Finnish army north of Leningrad)
 — The front line on 8 September 1941
 ▲▲▲ Siege lines, Sept. 1941 - Jan. 1943
 ■■ Leningrad's sea defence line, held throughout the siege

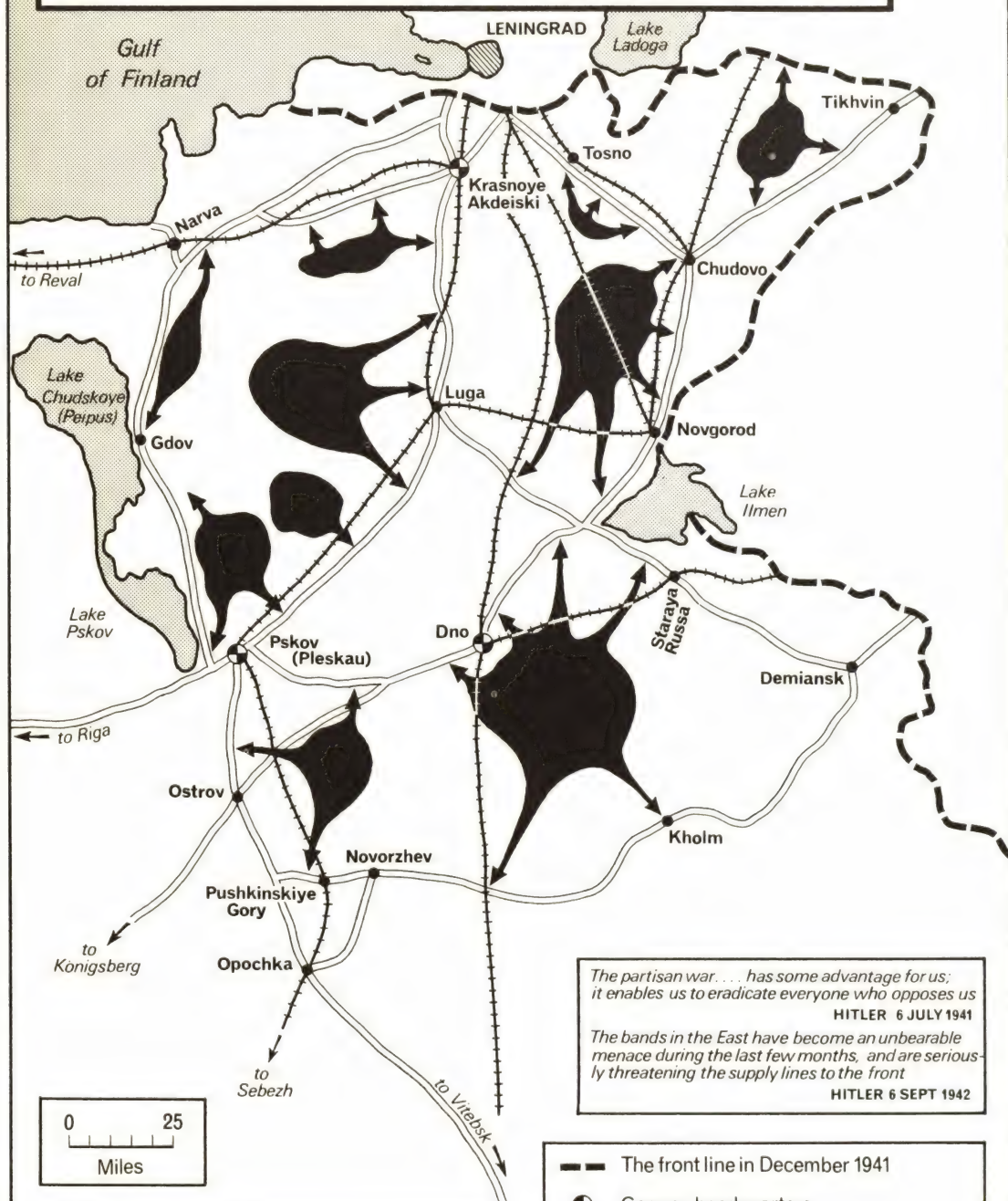
RUSSIAN DEAD	
Died of starvation	633,000
Killed by bombing and shelling	200,000
Total dead	833,000

||||| Area occupied by the Germans 9 Nov.-10 Dec. 1941; then recaptured from them
 == Motor road built between 9 November and 6 December 1941. Maximum speed possible 20 miles a day
 === Russian motor routes over the ice for evacuation and supplies, winters of 1942 and 1943
 Oil pipe lines and electric cables laid on the bottom of the lake, May 1942
 +++ Railroads built 1941-1942
 ■■■ Recaptured from the Germans, Jan. 1943: across this area the Russians built a railway, "The Road of Death", under German shellfire 1943-1944

0 25
 Miles

Following Finland's attack against Leningrad, the British Government declared war on Finland

SOVIET PARTISANS SOUTH OF LENINGRAD 1941-1942



The partisan war. . . has some advantage for us; it enables us to eradicate everyone who opposes us

HITLER 6 JULY 1941

The bands in the East have become an unbearable menace during the last few months, and are seriously threatening the supply lines to the front

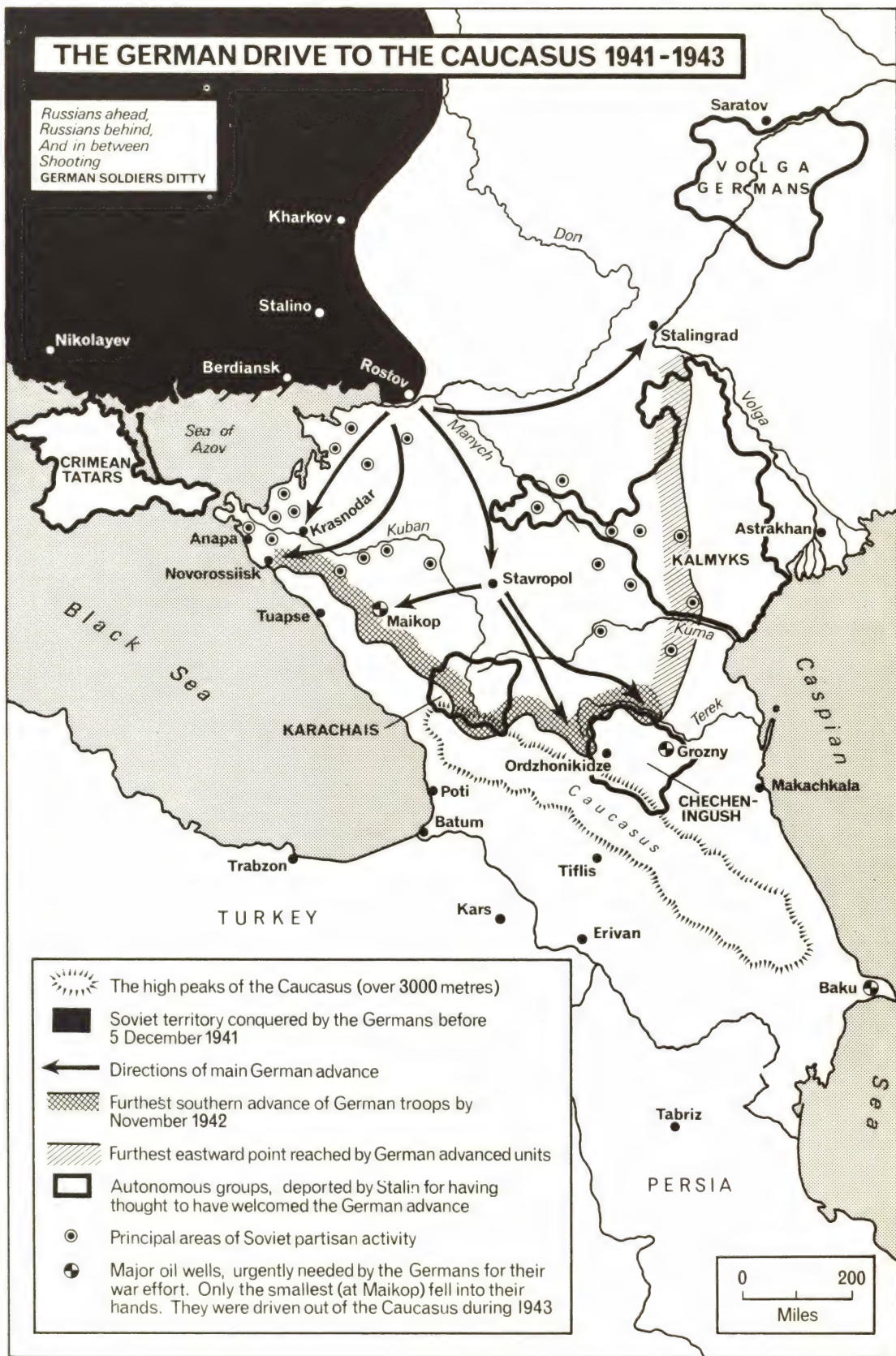
HITLER 6 SEPT 1942

The Germans in the Leningrad region, like those throughout the occupied areas, were subjected to continual sabotage by partisan bands operating behind the front line. Despite harsh German reprisals against hundreds of villages, and mass executions of women, children and old men, partisan activity grew more effective with each month of the war

- The front line in December 1941
- German headquarters
- +++ Strategic railways, constantly sabotaged
- Strategic roads, frequently under partisan attack
- Areas controlled by Soviet partisans, and the general direction of their anti-German operations

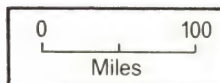
THE GERMAN DRIVE TO THE CAUCASUS 1941-1943

*Russians ahead,
Russians behind,
And in between
Shooting
GERMAN SOLDIERS DITTY*



The Germans ruled western Russia for two years. On 12 July 1943 the Russian Army began the liberation of the conquered territories. Starting along a front over 1,500 miles long, the Russians advanced in the south over 600 miles from Taganrog to the Carpathians. In the north, the siege of Leningrad was ended. Behind the German lines Russian partisans disrupted the German war effort. The Russians killed most of their German prisoners as they advanced. By March 1944 the Germans had been driven out of most of pre-1939 Russia

THE ADVANCE OF THE RED ARMY 1943 - 1944



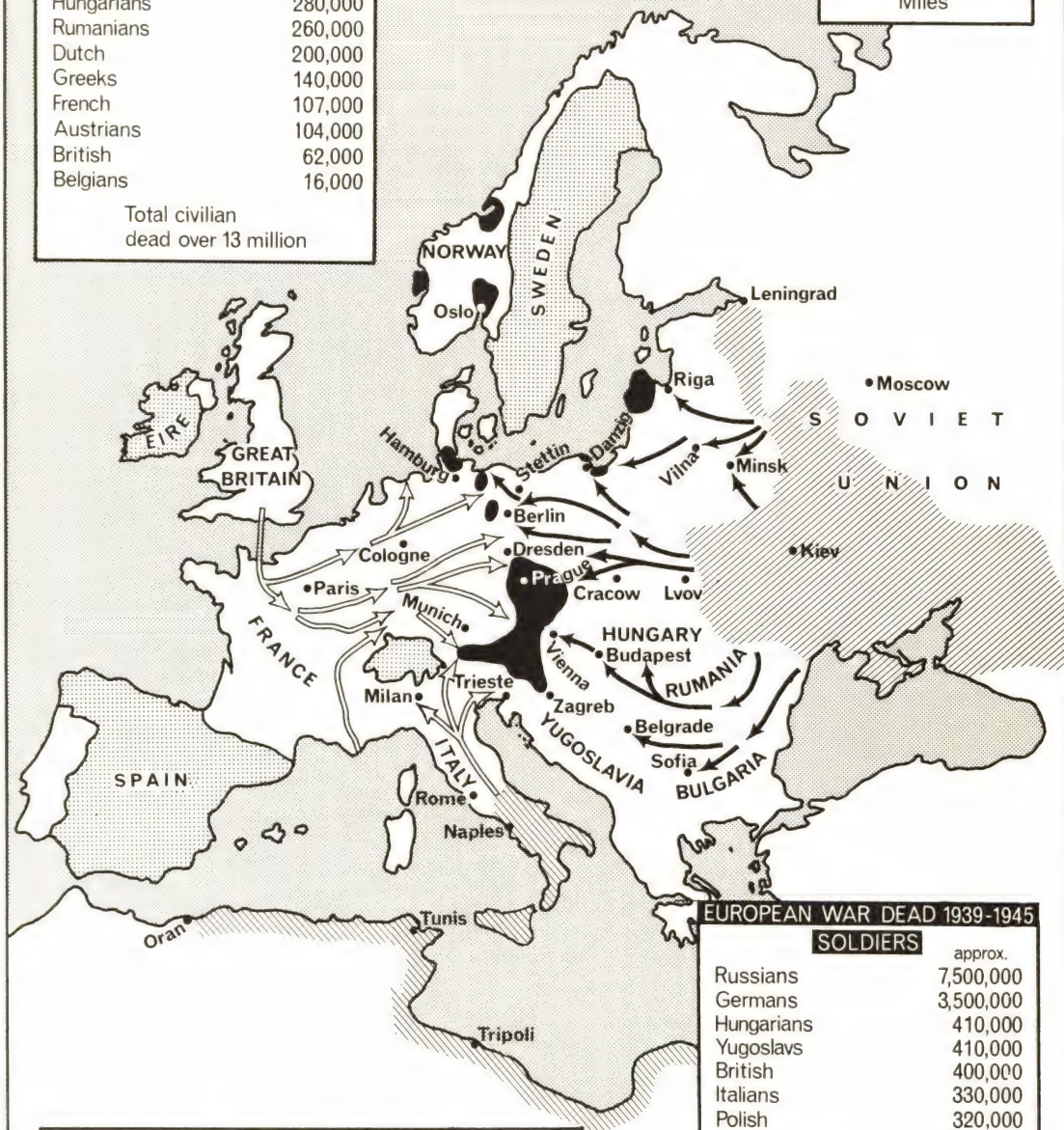
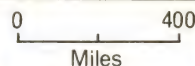
EUROPEAN WAR DEAD 1939-1945

CIVILIANS

	approx.
Jews	6,000,000
Russians	3,000,000
Yugoslavs	1,280,000
Poles	1,000,000
Germans	800,000
Hungarians	280,000
Rumanians	260,000
Dutch	200,000
Greeks	140,000
French	107,000
Austrians	104,000
British	62,000
Belgians	16,000

Total civilian
dead over 13 million

THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY 1944 - 1945



EUROPEAN WAR DEAD 1939-1945

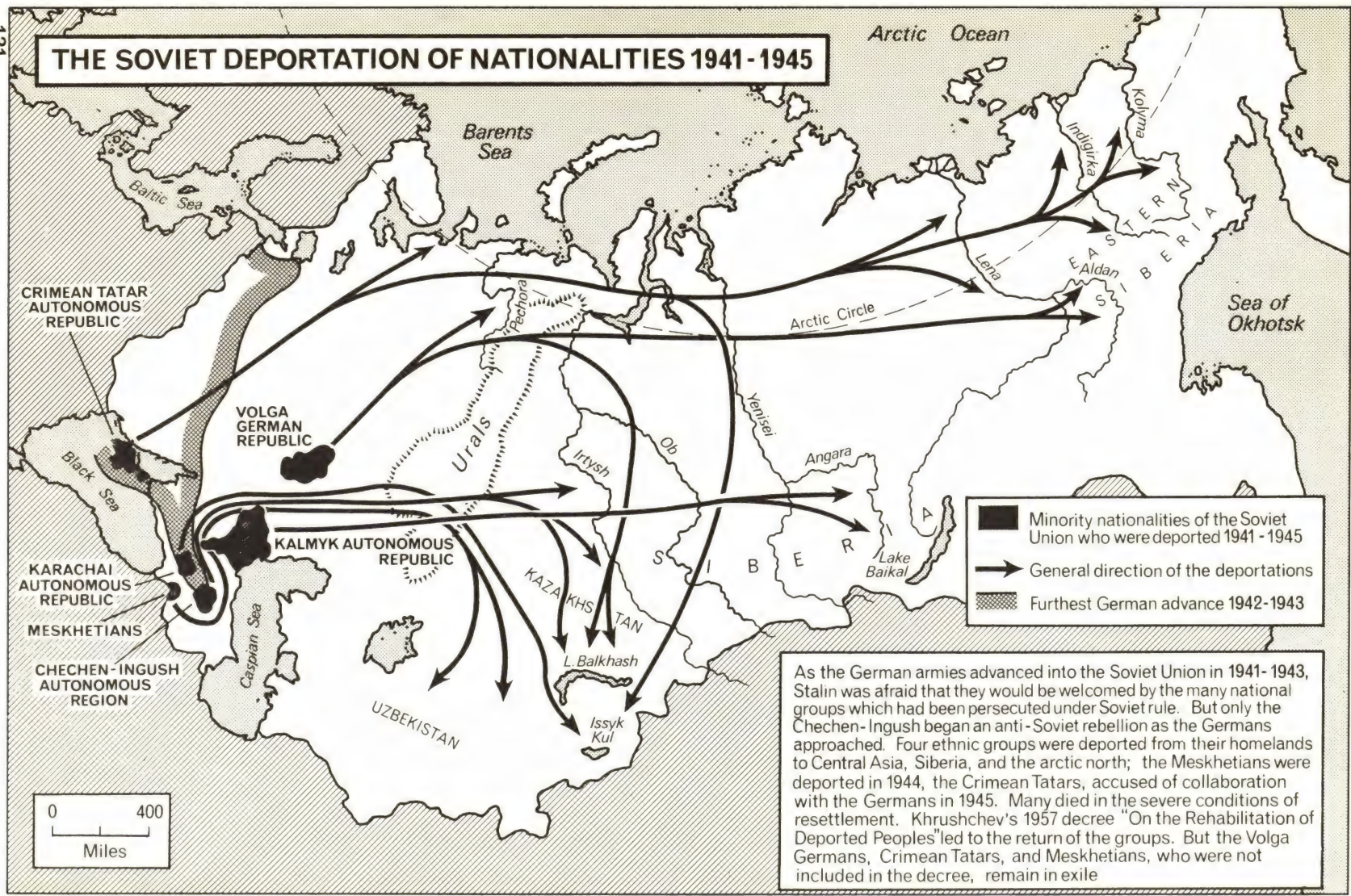
SOLDIERS

	approx.
Russians	7,500,000
Germans	3,500,000
Hungarians	410,000
Yugoslavs	410,000
British	400,000
Italians	330,000
Polish	320,000
Rumanians	300,000
Americans (U.S.A.)	290,000
French	210,000
Finns	85,000
Belgians	12,000
Dutch	12,000

Total military
dead over 13 million

- Liberated by Soviet troops before May 1944
- Liberated by British and American troops before May 1944
- Soviet advances from May 1944 to May 1945
- Other Allied advances, May 1944 to May 1945
- Territory still in German hands when Germany surrendered unconditionally on 8 May 1945
- Neutral countries

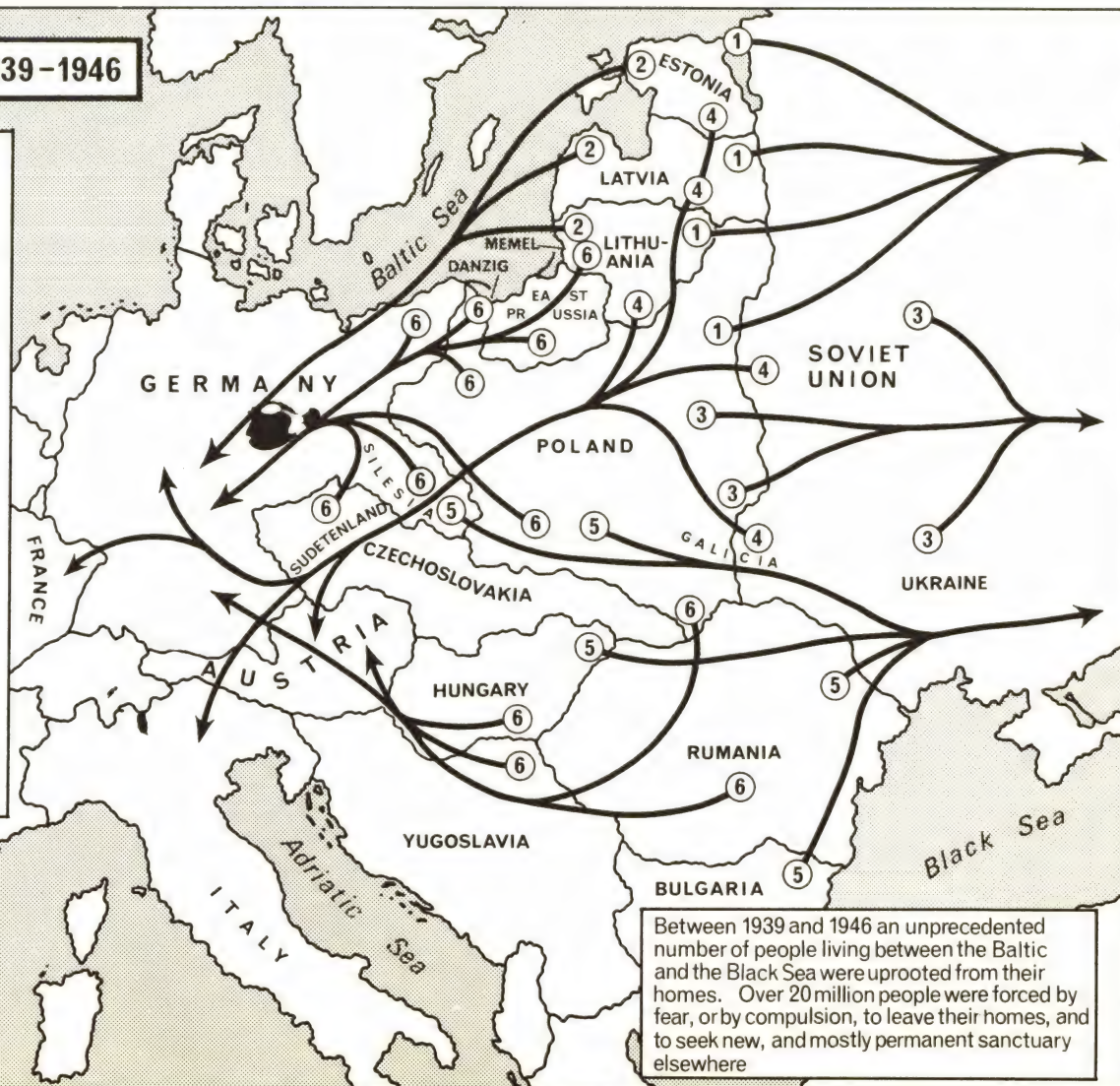
THE SOVIET DEPORTATION OF NATIONALITIES 1941 - 1945









As the German armies advanced into the Soviet Union in 1941-1943, Stalin was afraid that they would be welcomed by the many national groups which had been persecuted under Soviet rule. But only the Chechen-Ingush began an anti-Soviet rebellion as the Germans approached. Four ethnic groups were deported from their homelands to Central Asia, Siberia, and the arctic north; the Meskhetians were deported in 1944, the Crimean Tatars, accused of collaboration with the Germans in 1945. Many died in the severe conditions of resettlement. Khrushchev's 1957 decree "On the Rehabilitation of Deported Peoples" led to the return of the groups. But the Volga Germans, Crimean Tatars, and Meskhetians, who were not included in the decree, remain in exile

FLIGHT AND EXPULSION 1939-1946

- ① 1,700,000 Baltic peoples and Poles deported to Siberia after the Soviet annexations of 1939-1940
- ② 750,000 Germans, living in the Baltic States, transferred westwards with Soviet agreement after the Soviet annexations of 1940, as part of the agreement under the Nazi-Soviet Pact
- ③ 9,000,000 Russians, Poles, Ukrainians and Jews fleeing eastwards from the German armies in 1941. Most of them had returned to their homes by 1946
- ④ 1,850,000 Russians, Baltic peoples, and Ukrainians taking advantage of the German occupation to escape westwards from communism 1941-1943
- ⑤ 500,000 Germans, Poles, Hungarians, Bulgars and Rumanians deported to Siberia after the Soviet liberation of Eastern Europe 1944-1945. Some were repatriated before 1956, most of the remainder by 1968
- ⑥ 7,000,000 Germans fleeing from their homes as the Soviet Army advanced 1944-1945, or driven westwards by the new communist governments of eastern Europe 1945-1946



THE SOVIET UNION IN EASTERN EUROPE 1945 - 1948

-  Territory annexed by Russia 1939-1940, and re-incorporated in Russia in 1945
-  Former German and Czechoslovak territory annexed by Russia in 1945
-  States liberated by the Soviet army, and in which Communist regimes came to power between 1945 and 1948
-  Russian occupation zones in Austria (evacuated 1950) and Germany
-  British, French and American occupation zones
-  The 'Iron Curtain' in 1948



The Russian liberation of Eastern Europe was quickly followed by the establishment of communist regimes, and an 'Iron Curtain' from the Baltic to the Adriatic. Communist rule brought national subservience to Russian policy, and the subordination of personal liberty. The cities of Berlin and Vienna were divided into Russian, British, French and American sectors.

THE SOVIET UNION IN EASTERN EUROPE 1949 - 1968

0 200
Miles



BIROBIDZHAN 1928 - 1968

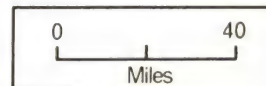


- 1928 Soviet Government establish Jewish National District (Okrug)
- 1934 Birobidzhan becomes an Autonomous Region (Oblast)
- 1939 East European refugees fleeing from Nazism not allowed to settle in the region
- 1941 30,000 Jews out of a total population of 114,000
- 1948 Up to 20,000 more Jews reach the Region
- 1958 Krushchev admits failure of the Region's aim of 300,000 Jews. Blames failure on "Jewish individualism"
- 1966 30,000 Jews still in the Region, forming about an eighth of the total population
- 1968 Soviet-Chinese military clash on Goldinski Island

- The Jewish Autonomous Region
- Main road link between Moscow and Vladivostok
- Railways

In 1941, at the height of the Region's activity, it had 128 elementary schools with Yiddish as the language of instruction, a Museum of Jewish Culture, a daily Yiddish newspaper, a medical school, a music school and 27 Jewish collective and state farms

	Jews arriving	Jews leaving within a year
1928	950	600
1929	1,875	1,125
1930	2,560	1,000
1931	3,250	725
1932-3	11,000	8,000



To Vladivostok & Nakhodka

HEILUNGKIANG PROVINCE

CHINA

U.S.S.R.

BIROBIDZHAN

Moscow

CHINA

JAPAN

to Moscow

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY

Amur

Railway

Obluche

Kuldur

Bira

Birakan

Birobidzhan

Birofeld

Russkaya Polyana

Babstovo

Leninskoye Novoye

Ekaterino-Nikolsk

Bidzhan

Goldinski Island

Amur

Smidovich

Volochayevka

to Komsomolsk na Amure

Ussuri Rly

Amur

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY

Ussuri Rly

Amur

Ussuri Rly

Amur

Ussuri Rly

Amur

Ussuri Rly

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

Ussuri Rly

Amur

Ussuri Rly

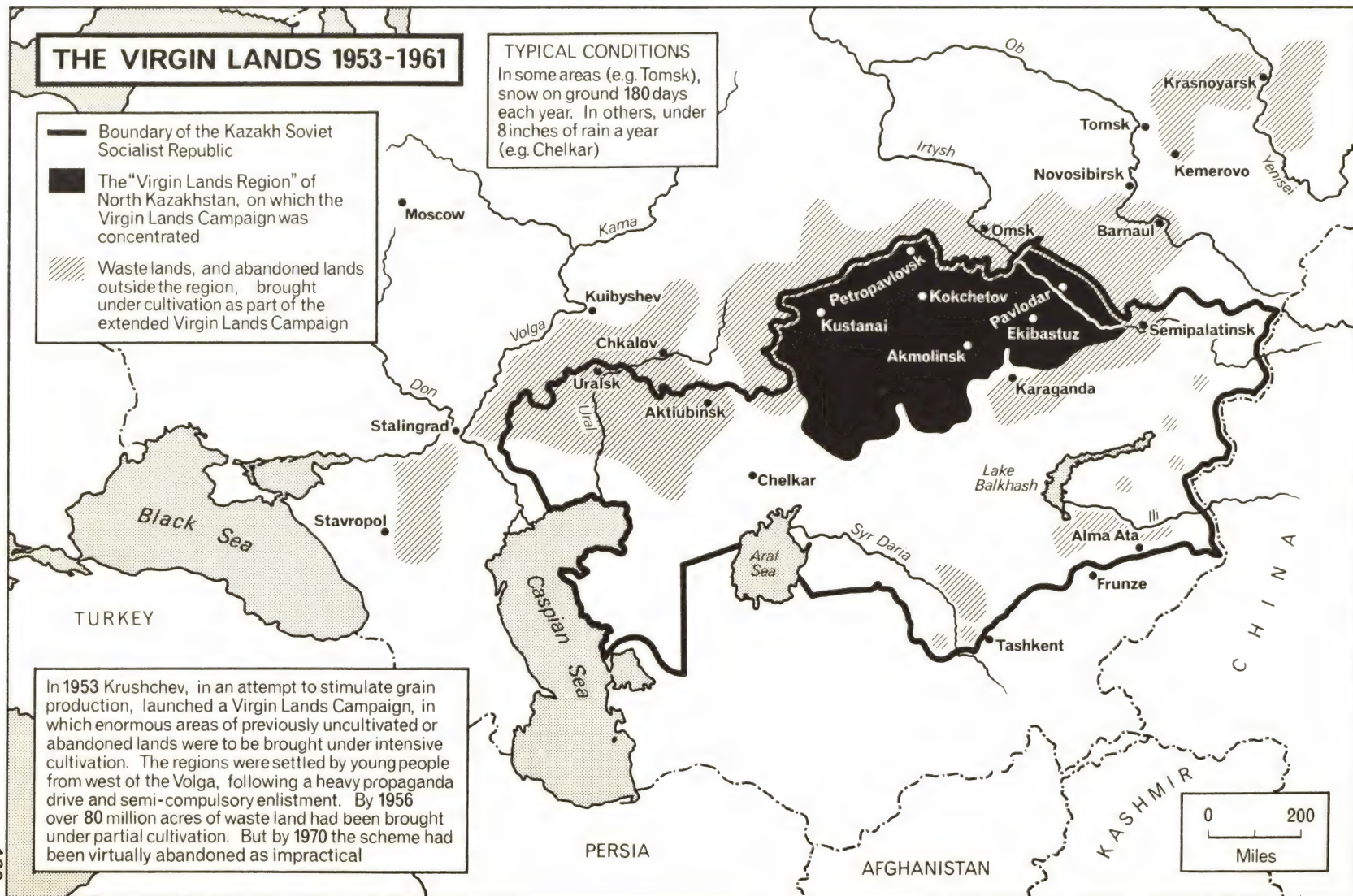
Amur

THE VIRGIN LANDS 1953-1961

-  Boundary of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic
-  The "Virgin Lands Region" of North Kazakhstan, on which the Virgin Lands Campaign was concentrated
-  Waste lands, and abandoned lands outside the region, brought under cultivation as part of the extended Virgin Lands Campaign

TYPICAL CONDITIONS

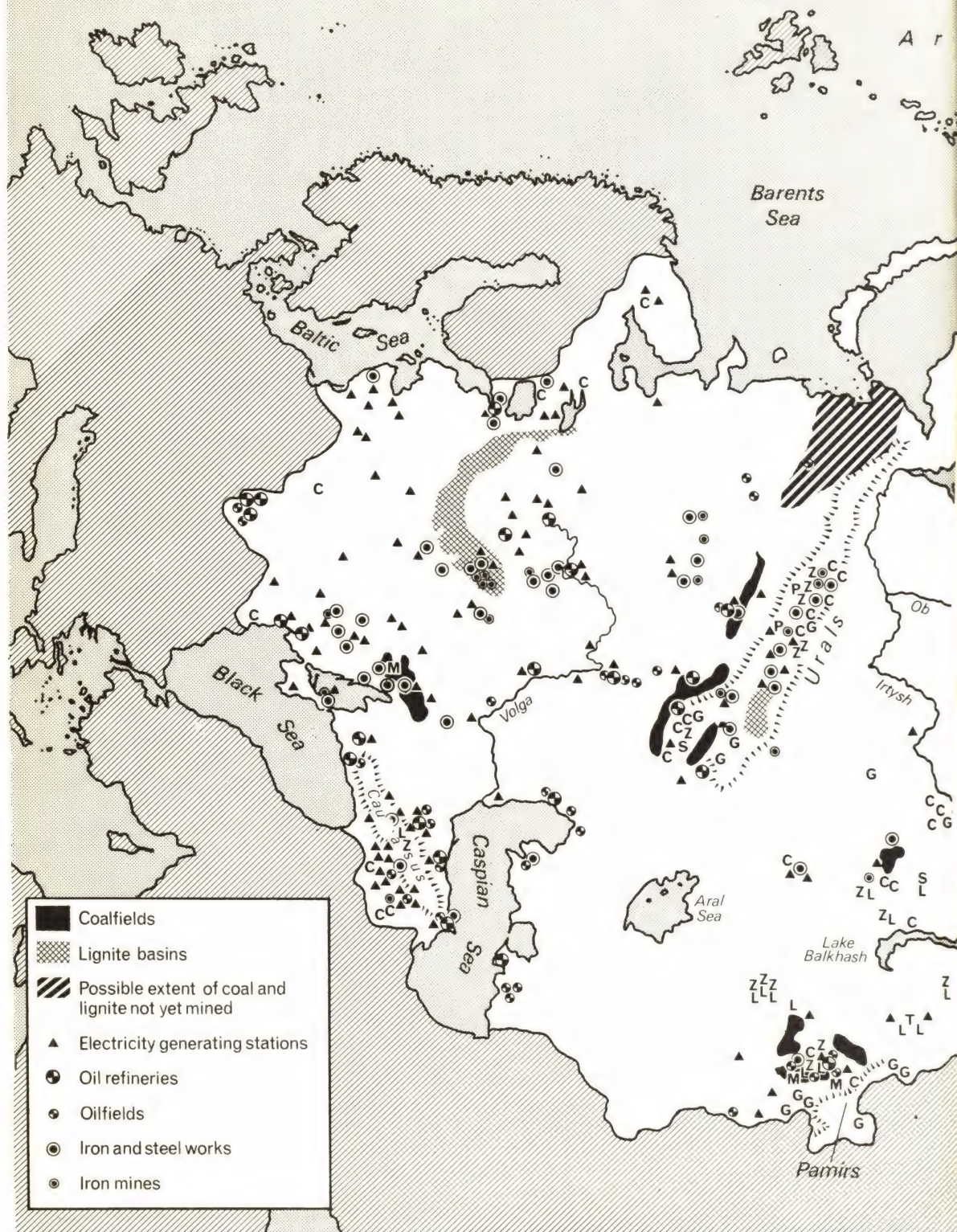
In some areas (e.g. Tomsk), snow on ground 180 days each year. In others, under 8 inches of rain a year (e.g. Chelkar)



In 1953 Krushchev, in an attempt to stimulate grain production, launched a Virgin Lands Campaign, in which enormous areas of previously uncultivated or abandoned lands were to be brought under intensive cultivation. The regions were settled by young people from west of the Volga, following a heavy propaganda drive and semi-compulsory enlistment. By 1956 over 80 million acres of waste land had been brought under partial cultivation. But by 1970 the scheme had been virtually abandoned as impractical

0 200
Miles

SOVIET HEAVY INDUSTRY AND ITS RAW MATERIALS



Arctic Ocean

Yenisei

Lena

Kolyma

Lake Baikal

Sea of Okhotsk

0 400 Miles

NON-FERROUS METAL MINES
 Copper: C, Tin: T, Zinc: Z,
 Lead: L, Silver: S, Gold: G,
 Platinum: P, Mercury: M

Copper: **C**, Tin: **T**, Zinc: **Z**,
Lead: **L**, Silver: **S**, Gold: **G**,
Platinum: **P**, Mercury: **M**,

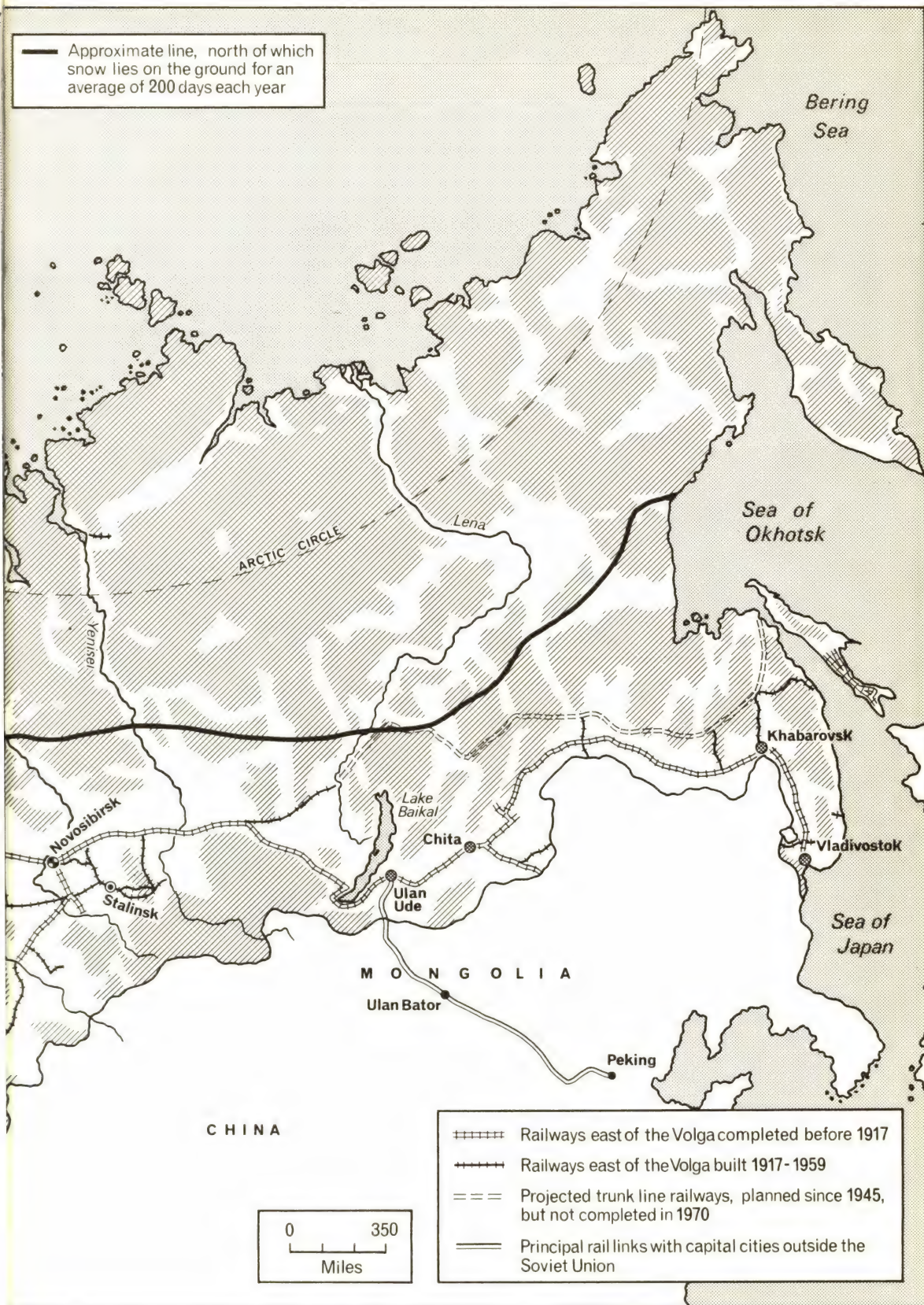
A scale bar labeled "Miles" with a range from 0 to 400. Major tick marks are at 0, 100, 200, 300, and 400. Minor tick marks are placed halfway between the major marks, representing 50-mile intervals.

CITIES AND RAILWAYS IN THE SOVIET UNION 1917-1959

In 1959 there were 22 cities with over 500,000 inhabitants, and 3 with over one million. All these cities were west of Lake Baikal (which is itself 2,000 miles from the most easterly point of the Soviet Union). Five cities all east of the Urals, had increased tenfold since 1926. But vast areas of Siberia and Central Asia remain largely uninhabited, being arid desert or frozen waste



— Approximate line, north of which snow lies on the ground for an average of 200 days each year



THE CHANGING NAMES OF SOVIET CITIES 1917-1961



Since 1917 many Soviet cities have changed their names, choosing new names connected with the revolution and its leaders. Many hundred villages and small towns adopted such names as Oktiabrskii (after the October revolution of 1917), Komsomolsk (after the Young Communist League), Pervomaiskoie (the first of May), Krasnoarmeisk (the Red Army), Krasnogvardeisk (the Red Guard), Krasnyi Oktyabr (Red October), Krasnye Barrikady (the Red barricades) and Komintern (the Communist International)

Among the towns and villages named after Lenin are; Lenina, Leninabad, Leninakan, Leningori, Leninka, Lenino, Leninogorsk, Leninskii and Leninizm

Perm

Molotov

Ekaterinburg

Sverdlovsk

Kuznetsk

Stalinsk

Samara

Kuibyshev

Orenburg

Chkalov

Aral Sea

Lake Balkhash

Perovsk

Ak - Mechet until 1926

Kzyl - Orda since 1926

Pishpek

Frunze

Fort Alexandrovsk

Fort Uritsk

Fort Shevchenko

Khodzhen

Leninabad








Diushambe

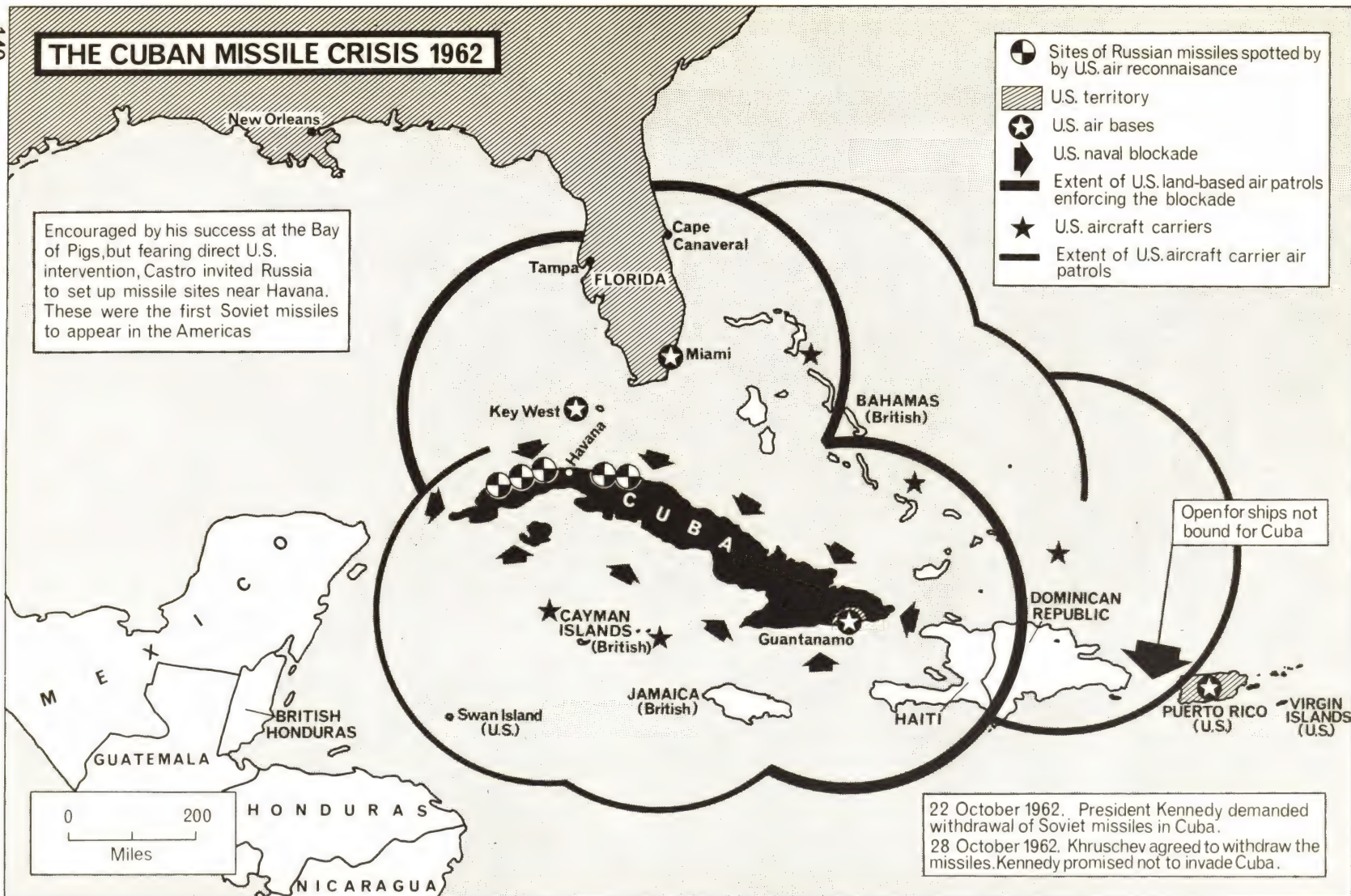
Stalinabad

0 200
Miles

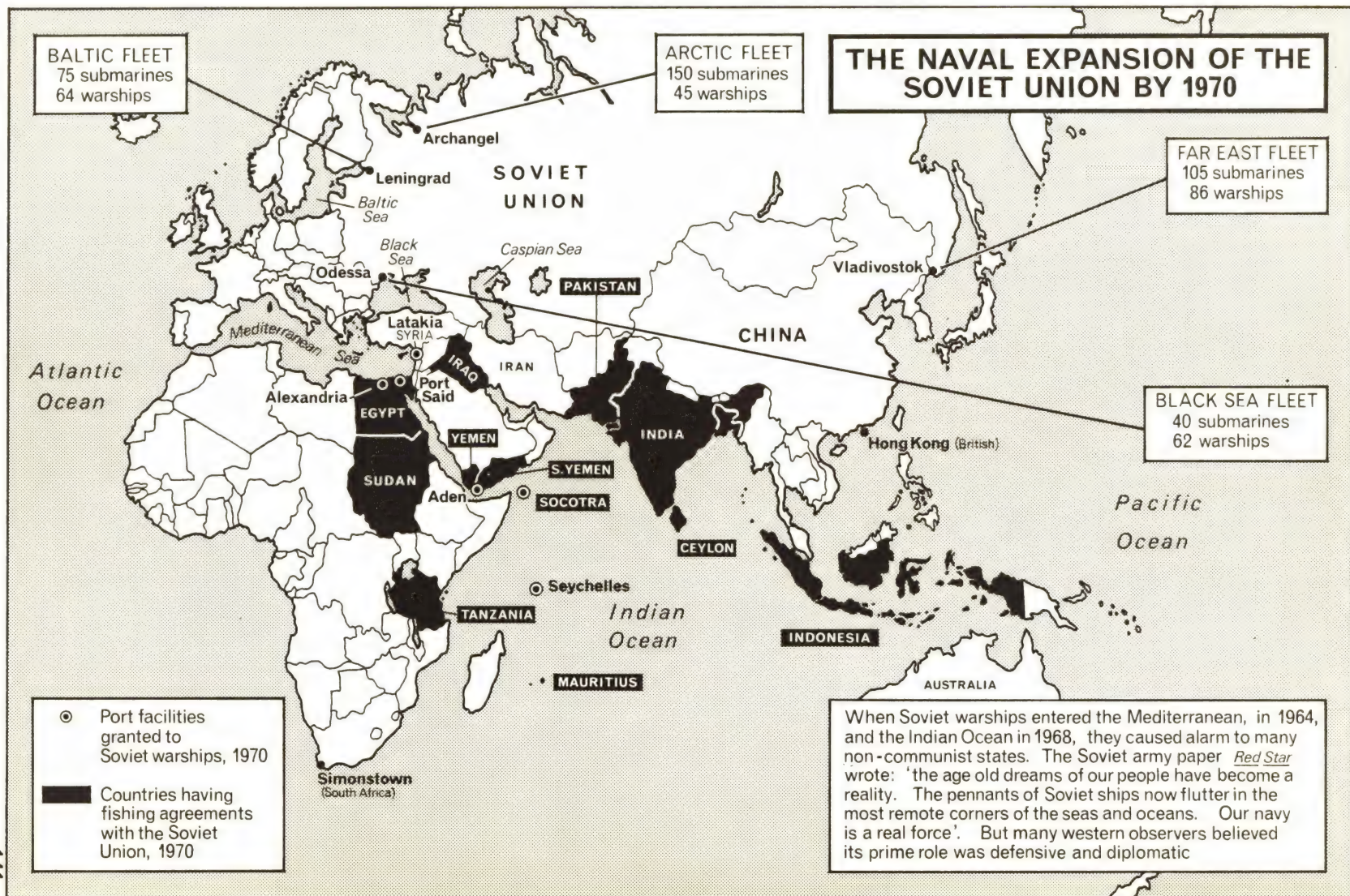
THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS 1962

Encouraged by his success at the Bay of Pigs, but fearing direct U.S. intervention, Castro invited Russia to set up missile sites near Havana. These were the first Soviet missiles to appear in the Americas.

-  Sites of Russian missiles spotted by U.S. air reconnaissance
-  U.S. territory
-  U.S. air bases
-  U.S. naval blockade
-  Extent of U.S. land-based air patrols enforcing the blockade
-  U.S. aircraft carriers
-  Extent of U.S. aircraft carrier air patrols



22 October 1962. President Kennedy demanded withdrawal of Soviet missiles in Cuba.
28 October 1962. Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles. Kennedy promised not to invade Cuba.



THE SOVIET UNION AND CHINA 1860-1970

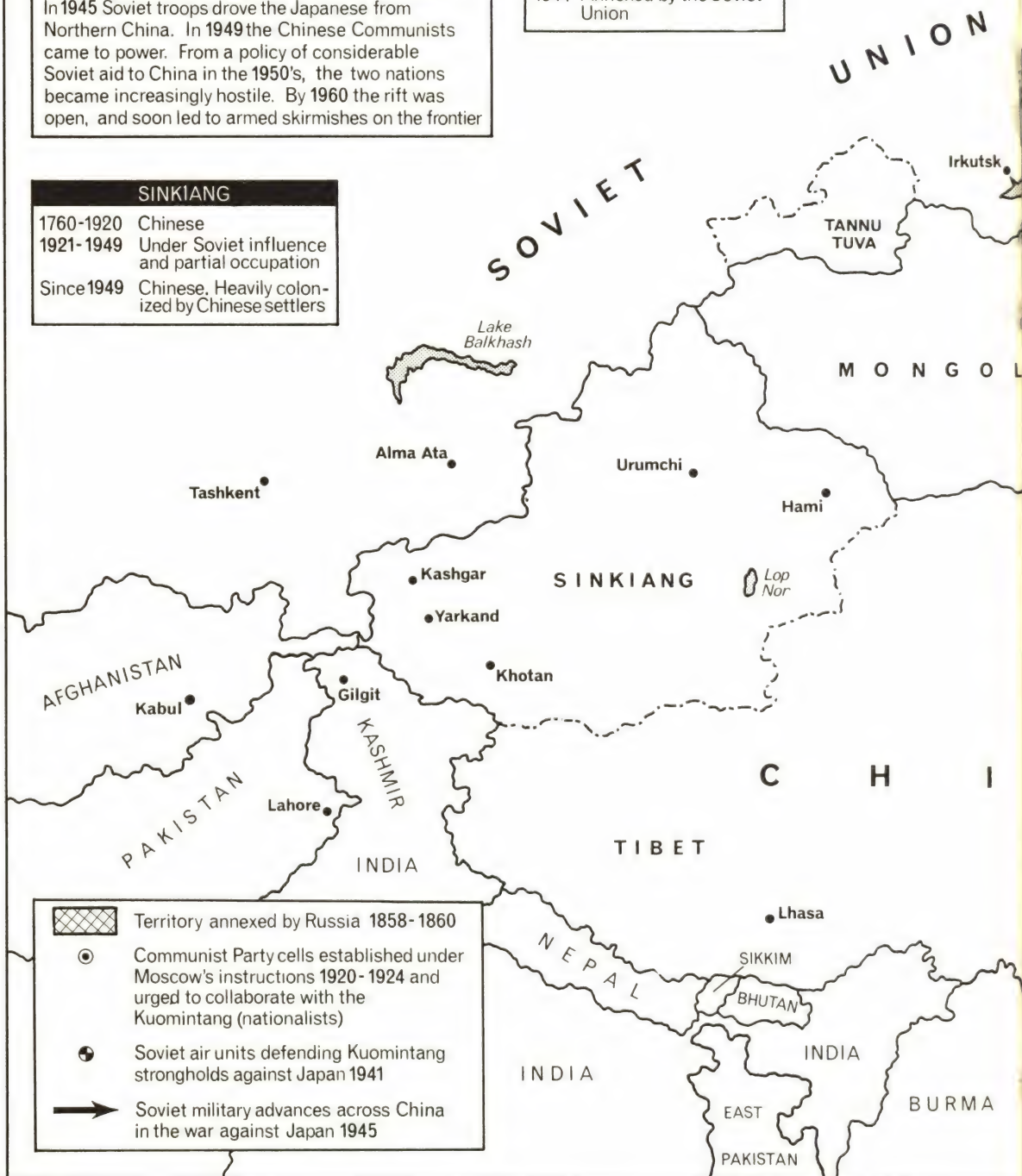
The Chinese Communist Party was founded in 1921. But the Soviet Union preferred to support the Kuomintang under Chiang Kai Shek, to which it gave substantial military aid to establish its power 1923-1927, and to fight the Japanese 1937-1941 (when Stalin formed a Non-Aggression pact with Japan). In 1945 Soviet troops drove the Japanese from Northern China. In 1949 the Chinese Communists came to power. From a policy of considerable Soviet aid to China in the 1950's, the two nations became increasingly hostile. By 1960 the rift was open, and soon led to armed skirmishes on the frontier

TANNU TUVA

- 1914 Russian protectorate
- 1921 Independent "Peoples' Republic" allied with the Soviet Union
- 1944 Annexed by the Soviet Union

SINKIANG

- 1760-1920 Chinese
- 1921-1949 Under Soviet influence and partial occupation
- Since 1949 Chinese. Heavily colonized by Chinese settlers



Territory annexed by Russia 1858-1860



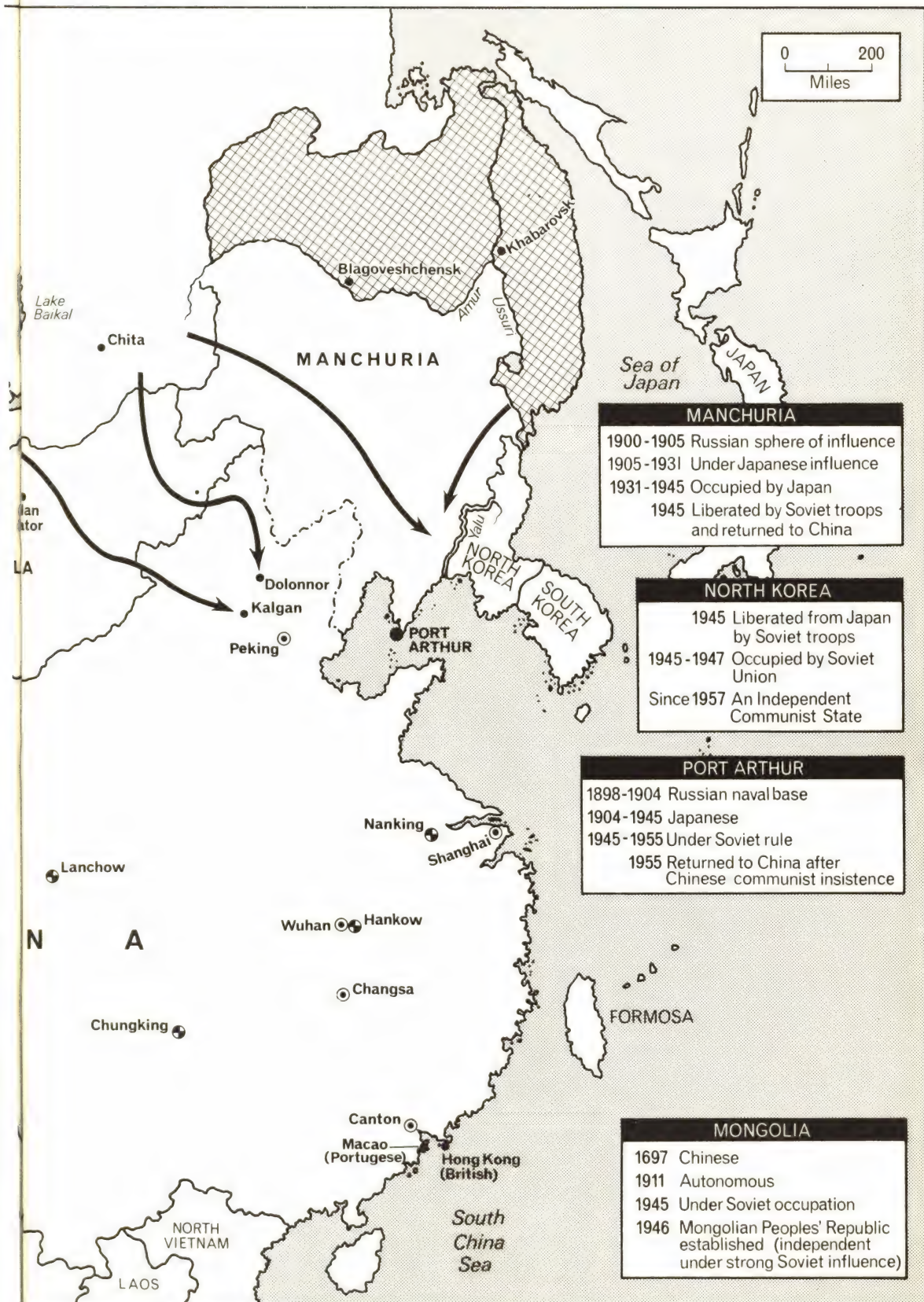
Communist Party cells established under Moscow's instructions 1920-1924 and urged to collaborate with the Kuomintang (nationalists)





Soviet air units defending Kuomintang strongholds against Japan 1941



Soviet military advances across China in the war against Japan 1945

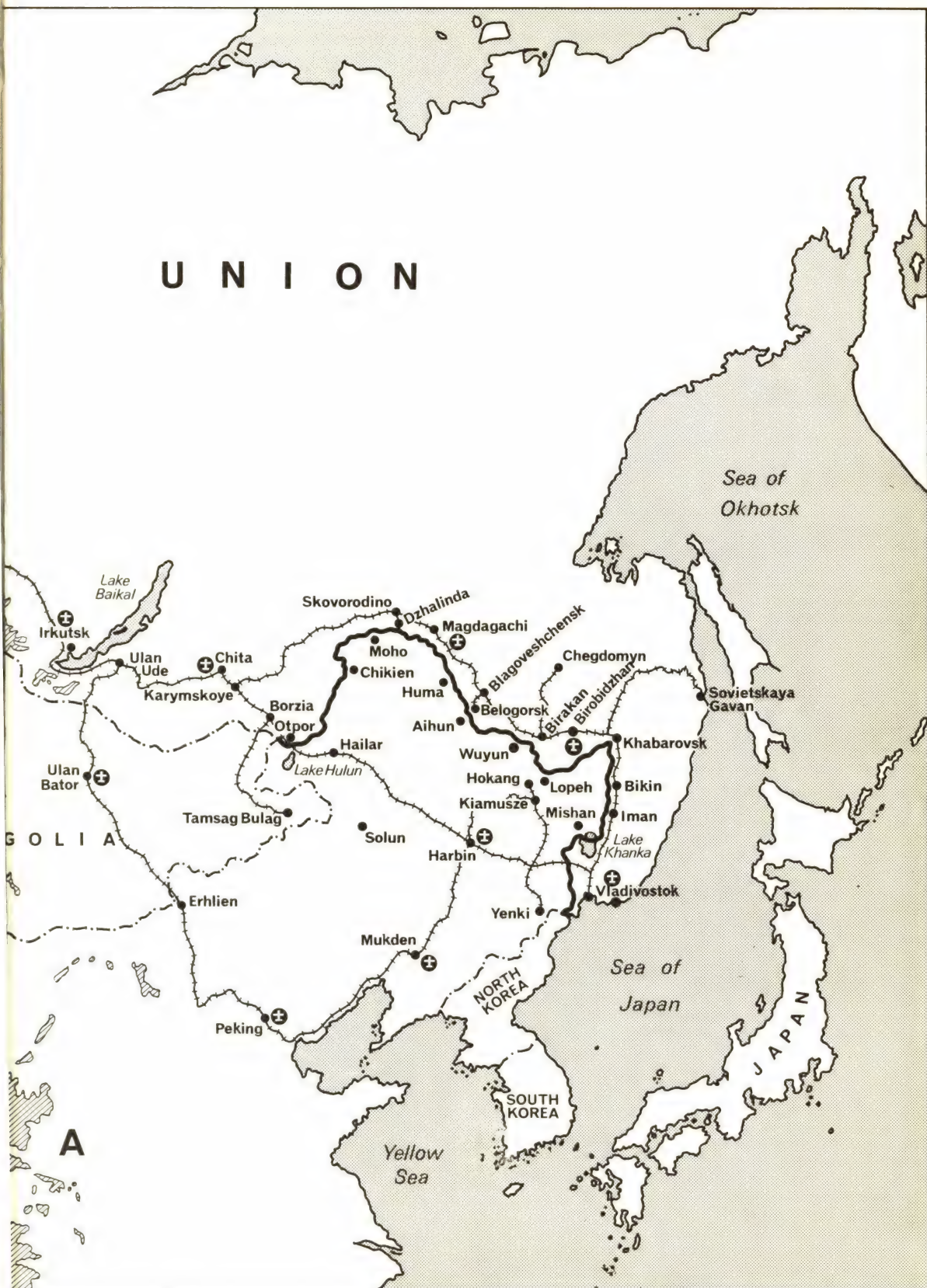


THE SOVIET-CHINESE BORDERLANDS 1970

-  The Soviet-Chinese border
-  Other international borders
-  Soviet, Mongolian and Chinese railways in the border area
-  Land over 2000 metres (6562 feet)
-  Main airfields



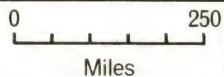
U N I O N



THE REPUBLICS AND AUTONOMOUS REGIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION IN 1970







RUSSIA'S WESTERN FRONTIER SINCE 1700

In 1721 Peter the Great had achieved one of Russia's main state objectives, an outlet to the ice-free waters of the Baltic. His successors continued the westward movement of Russian conquest until 1815, obtaining complete access also to the warm waters of the Black Sea. After the 1917 revolution the frontier fell back considerably, and in the north it was further eastwards than in 1721. With the victory over Germany in 1945, when Soviet troops reached Berlin, Stalin was able to advance the frontier westwards once more.

Moscow

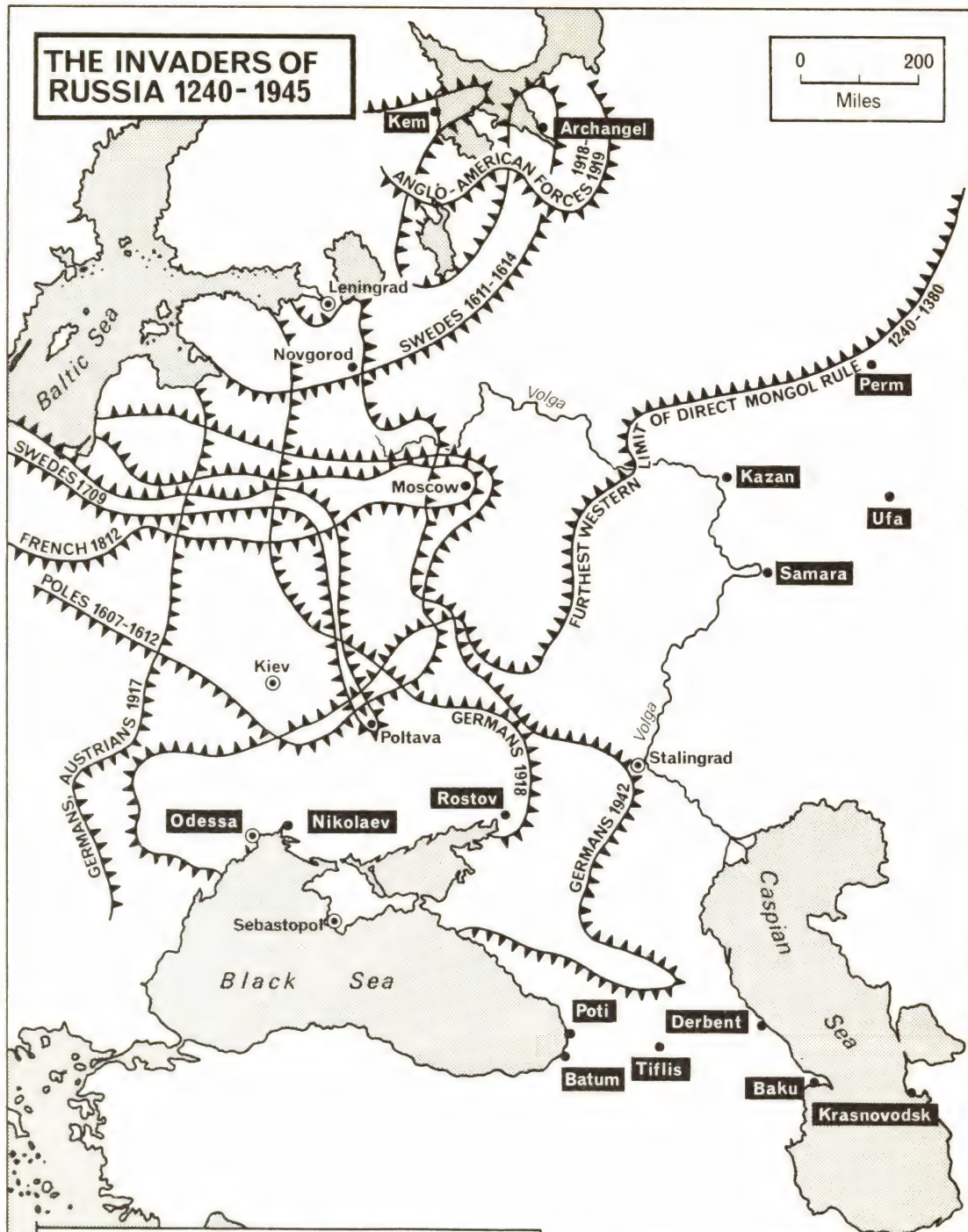
- Russia's western frontier in 1700
- ▨ Annexed by Peter the Great in 1721
- - - Russia's western frontier 1815-1914
- The western frontier of the Soviet Union 1921-1939
- ▤ Soviet annexations in 1945 of land never previously under Russian rule
- Russia's western frontier since 1945
- Leased from Finland 1945-1955



▤ Promised to Russia by Britain and France in 1915. Rejected by the Bolsheviks in 1917 on account of their "no annexations" policy. Often the aim of Russian expansionist ambition, Constantinople and the Straits have never been under Russian control.

THE INVADERS OF RUSSIA 1240-1945

0 200
Miles



At some time or other between 1240 and 1942 almost every part of Russia knew the curse of an invading army. Five major foreign attacks in 700 years brought death and starvation, terror and turmoil, on a scale unique in world history. It is estimated that the war of 1914-1917 cost nearly 2,000,000 Russian lives. In the war of 1941-1945 over 7,500,000 Russian soldiers and 3,000,000 Russian civilians were killed



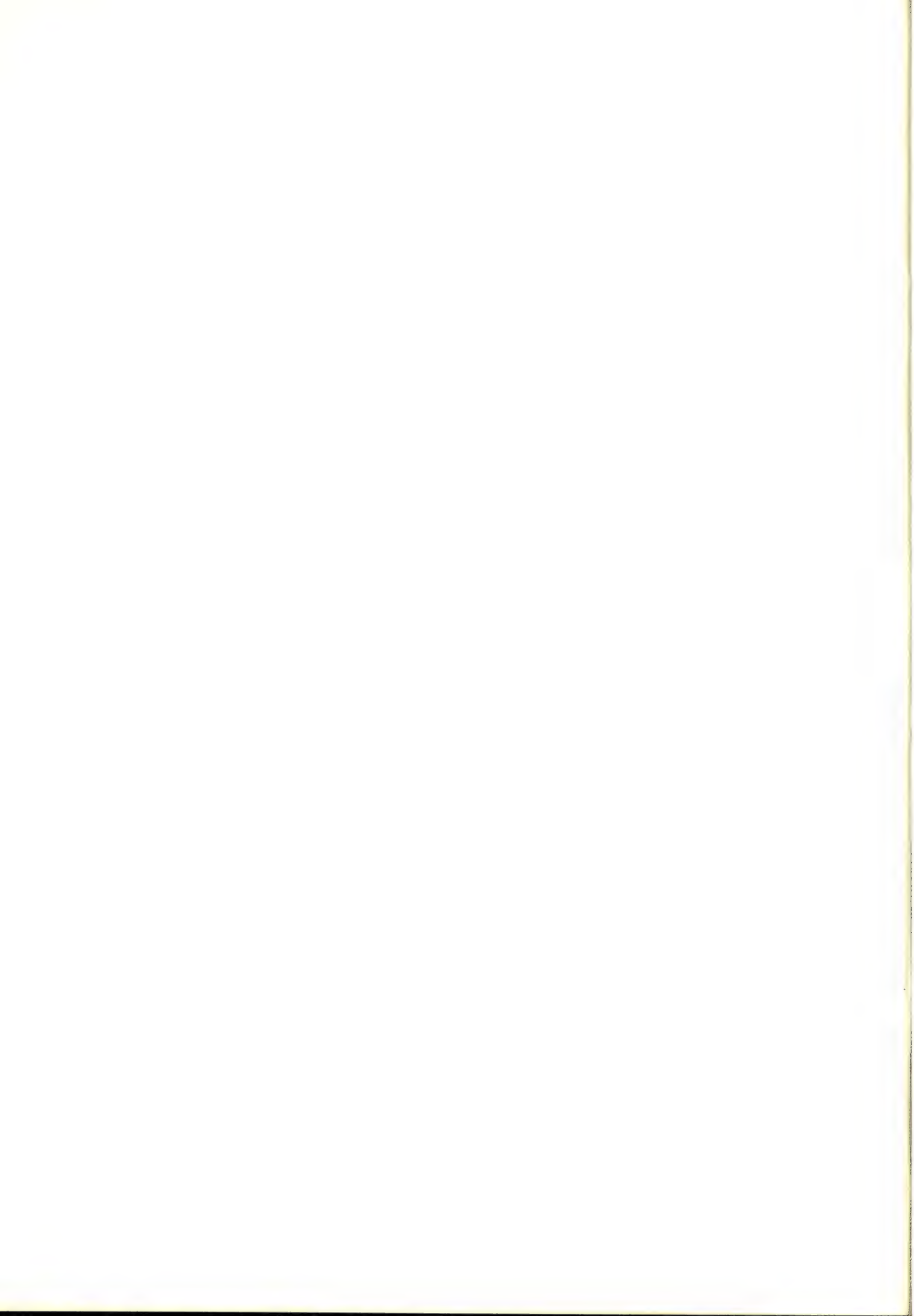
Principal invasions of Russia, and territory occupied by invading armies



Cities occupied by foreign troops between 1917 and 1920



"Hero Cities" of the Soviet Union, besieged by the Germans between 1941 and 1944



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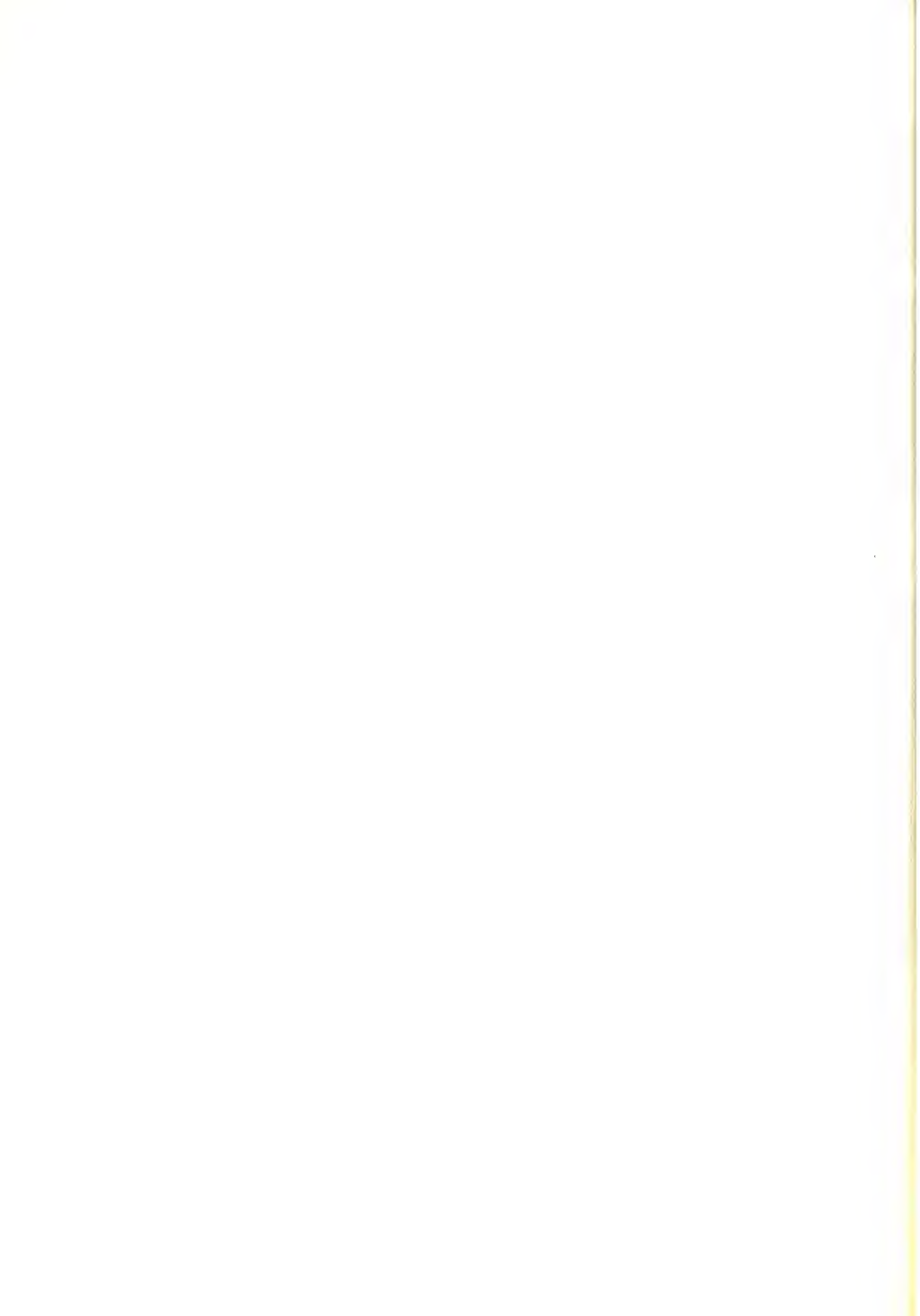
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